

# PRICES GOING UP.

On account of the present exchange of a which is now at a high level, and the price of goods is still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

**WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,**  
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.  
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY  
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913-19.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MENTHA IN 1913

## THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 125 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 115 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.

**WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,**  
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY  
East Street, POONA.

CONDUCTED BY  
[MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.]

VOL. IX NO. 36

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1921.

TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

#### MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date 1921. | Steamer.      | Tons.  |
|------------|---------------|--------|
| 16th April | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 23rd "     | MAINTA        | 10,902 |
| 30th "     | SICILIA       | 8,702  |
| 7th May    | MAINTA        | 6,734  |
| 14th "     | NALDERA       | 15,825 |
| 21st "     | MAINTA        | 10,902 |
| 28th "     | CALEDONIA     | 7,572  |
| 4th June   | MAINTA        | 8,656  |
| 11th "     | MAINTA        | 10,941 |
| 18th "     | MAINTA        | 6,703  |

Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

**P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.**  
The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to the passenger. Fare 412-10-0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

#### BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

| Date 1921. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|------------|----------|-------|
| 20th April | WASHOBBA | 8,268 |
| 6th May.   | MANDALA  | 8,246 |

#### P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date 1921. | Steamer | Remarks                                                  |
|------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 22nd April | MAL A   | Calla Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |
| 10th May   | DUNERA  | Calla Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.          |
| 20th "     | MARUNDA | Calla Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |

#### SAVINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About | Steamers | Remarks                  |
|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 5th April  | LINGA    | Karachi direct.          |
| 11th "     | LIHSA    | Karachi Coasting 10 a.m. |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

#### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

#### REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer.      | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival.   | Departure. |
|---------------|------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Toshida Maru  | J. Sakai   | 3,493 | 4th April  | 15th April |
| Hokkaido Maru | S. Ito     | 4,523 | 14th April | 25th April |
| Yokohama Maru | M. Matsuda | 5,332 | 21st April | 3rd May    |
| Wakasa Maru   | S. Sakai   | 5,070 | 28th April | 10th May   |

\* This Steamer has no Passenger accommodation.

For Freight and passages apply to—

**T. TAGAMI,**  
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

#### OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

#### REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer.       | Captain.     | Arrival.   | Departure. |
|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Liverpool Maru | K. Takahashi | 10th April | 20th April |
| Sls Maru       | S. Kondo     | 7th "      | 2nd "      |
| Malay Maru     | T. Shimazaki | 22nd "     | 30th "     |
| Luzon Maru     | Y. Ishikawa  | 27th "     | 4th May    |
| Kasado Maru    | W. Muir      | 27th "     | 8th "      |
| Indus Maru     | R. Vano      | 3rd May    | 15th "     |
| Salon Maru     | T. Watanabe  | 10th "     | 20th "     |

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to—

**K. SHIMA,**  
Manager.

Hallard Road, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

#### BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.

75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid ... 3,75,00,000

72,978 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid ... 90,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ... 3,54,52,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 2,71,41,000

#### MANAGING GOVERNORS.

Sir Norbert Warren, Sir Robert Aitken.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.

2, Princes Street, E. C. 2.

Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Agra                          | Hyderabad (Sind)         |
| Ahmedabad                     | Indore                   |
| Ahmedabad City                | Jalgaon (East)           |
| Akoka                         | Khandesh                 |
| Akyab                         | Jalpaiguri               |
| Allahabad                     | Karachi                  |
| Amraoti                       | Lahore                   |
| Bangalore                     | Lucknow                  |
| Bellary                       | Madras (Mount Road)      |
| Bombay                        | Madras                   |
| Bombay (Mandvi)               | Managalore               |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road)       | Masulipatam              |
| Bombay (Clive St.)            | Moulmein                 |
| Bombay (Park St.)             | Nagore                   |
| Calcutta                      | Narayanganje             |
| Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)       | Negapatam                |
| Calcutta (Park St.)           | Ootacamund               |
| Calicut                       | Patna                    |
| Cannore                       | Rajkot (Kathiawar)       |
| Chandapore (Pay Office)       | Rangoon                  |
| Chittagong                    | Salem                    |
| Coimbatore                    | Secunderabad             |
| Coimbatore (Sub-agency Elode) | Seringapour (Pay Office) |
| Colombo                       | Rajamundry and Simla     |
| Dacca                         | Rangoon                  |
| Delhi                         | Sholapur                 |
| Guntur (Outstation)           | Surat                    |
| Hyderabad (Deccan)            | Tellicherry              |
| (Sub-agency Parbhan)          | Trichinopoly             |
|                               | Trivandrum               |
|                               | Tuticoria                |

#### CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody.

Loans and Cash Credits—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys, etc., may be had on application at any of the local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,

Secretary & Treasurer,

Bombay.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1913.

Capital Authorized ... 50,00,000 0 0

Capital Issued ... 50,00,000 0 0

Capital Subscribed ... 47,28,900 0 0

Capital Paid-up ... 15,38,354 15 3

Reserve Funds ... 15,70,284 2 0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

#### HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

|            |             |               |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Amritsar   | Hyderabad   | Multan City   |
| Bombay     | (Sind)      | Montgomery    |
| Cannore    | Jullundur   | Peshawar City |
| Calcutta   | Jammu       | Patiala       |
| Delhi      | Shelum City | Quetta        |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi     | Rawalpindi    |
| Ferozepore | Kasur       | Rasoolpindi   |
| Gujranwala | Lahore City | Shikot        |
| Hatran     | Lahore      | Srinagar      |
| Hoshiarpur | Ludhiana    | Umballa City  |

#### CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of loans to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

**DESI RAJ MEHRA,**

Manager.

Calcutta.

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 40,00,000

Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000

Reserve and Contingency Funds ... Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 and above.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS AND SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,

Agents.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1922.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

### THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 2,50,00,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 40,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 3,99,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purnotandas Thakorda, C.I.E., M.B.E.

2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.

3. Channalal G. Parekh, Esq.

4. Hormaji Manojji Mehta, Esq.

5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.

6. S. F. Mullas, Esq.

7. Jeshubhai Chintamani, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.

Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Trichinlal N. Mody, No. 30-32, Churoghate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,

Managing Agents.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 2,83,73,335

RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 8,50,000

BRANCHES:

|                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon. |
| SUB-BRANCHES:—                                                                   |
| Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.                                           |
| Shroff Bazar, 27, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Masjid Bunder Road.            |
| Calcutta—Bora Bazar.                                                             |
| Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.                                                  |
| Cawnpore—Hathras.                                                                |
| London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.                                                   |
| London, E. C.                                                                    |
| Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.                               |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement.

No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,

General Manager.

Calcutta.

## BANKING.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 40,00,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 2,75,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

|          |          |              |
|----------|----------|--------------|
| Bombay   | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Calcutta | Madras   | Mauritius    |
| Colombo  | Karachi  | New York     |
| Delhi    | Penang   | Rangoon      |
| Galle    | (Kanton) | Shanghai     |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING**  
STUDIO: Unique in the East. Special conditions and prices for the teaching of Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus. Post free. Opp. Whiteway's, 801, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

**FISH GLUE**—Rammon Le Pages—for Photo Zinc Block Engravers, etc. Apply F. RUTTONSHAW & Co., Oak Lane, C9001, Bombay.

**ITALIAN CHOCOLAT AND MANUFACTURER**—You can have fresh large Macarons, Chocolate, and almonds at Rs. 2 per lb. Pippement Creams at Rs. 1.12 per lb. All sort of Creams at Rs. 1.8 per lb. 4. GUIDETTI, late of Cornaglia, Harbours View House, Colaba Causeway. R2946

## BOOKS, STAMPS.

**STAMPS:** (Used) 10 North Borneo 1901, 1 to 24c. (Brit. Prot.) 1 to 40c. complete. Cat. 21st, Rs. 1.18; (Unused) 20 Belgium 1902-14, 10c. to 10frs. complete. (Cat. approx. 24). Rs. 4; The lot Rs. 7; IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. 8945

## EDUCATIONAL.

**WANTED**—Men to learn practically pure toilet soap making within one hour. For Rs. 3.5. Apply Post No. 2933, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2964

**DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE**—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialized Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes throughout the vacation. Apply immediately. GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort. R 2956

**INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—ESTABLISHED 1906**—Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Malabar High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

**WANTED**—A COMPOUNDER. See end—thoroughly conversant with Grant Road, morning or evening. R 2967

**WANTED**—GRADUATES to be trained in the Textile Industry. For terms apply to the MANAGER, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad. C 9007

**WANTED**—Two COMPOUNDERS immediately. Handsome salary. Extra remuneration. Apply Dr. KAPADIA, Nizam Street, Nulbar. R2966

**WANTED**—Thoroughly reliable SHARE BROKERS to underwrite or to sell on commission the shares of the Bengal Textile Industries, Limited. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, Rajmahal Street, CALCUTTA. C8971

**WANTED**—A WEAVING MASTER, competent to take independent charge of a new Cotton Mill. Salary according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to THE MANAGING AGENTS, The Bengal Textile Industries, Limited, 5, Rajmahal Street, CALCUTTA. C8974

**FOR THE NATIONAL SCHOOL HOSPITAL**—WANTED—PATRIOTIC young and self-sacrificing graduates and undergraduates from 22-5-21. Applications with testimonials and qualifications are to be sent so as to reach the Secretary before 25-4-21. Knowledge of Kanarese or Sanskrit is essential. (By order) SECRETARY. 8963

**WANTED**—AN ACCOUNTANT of experienced—thoroughly conversant with Limited Liabilities Company rules—Banking and Exchange accounts, able to close books and draw up balance sheets. Previous experience in big commercial houses essentially necessary. Apply Box No. 2018, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8976

**WANTED**—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily. One to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model. The former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 508 Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2968

**WANTED**—SALESMEN for a Book-shop. Only those having a thorough knowledge of the work need apply with copies of testimonials and stating the minimum salary expected to Box No. 2932, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." Knowledge of type-writing preferable. R 2953

**WANTED** for the Tanganyika Territory (Late German East Africa) Administration—One CABLE JOINTER, six WIREMEN and one OVERHEAD LINESMAN for Electric Power House. Must be capable of well experienced in Electric Light installation work or Contractor Class work. Apply personally with testimonials to COWANJEE DINTSHAW AND BROS., 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. R 2963

**WANTED** for service in Persia. First Class SHORTHAND TYPISTS, (preferably with general clerical experience also). Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per month according to qualifications. Also required CLERKS with good general office experience. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month. In both cases quarters and Medical attendance are provided free. Apply Box No. 2939, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C 8992

**WANTED**—A MANAGER for the B. & C. I. Railway Indian Cooperative Association, Ltd., Ajmere. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 by annual increment of Rs. 10 for approved services, with no other allowance but good prospects to a really good business man. Cash security of Rs. 1,000 will be required. Candidates with experience in business specially grains and keeping of accounts and good knowledge of English and Hindi need apply with copies of testimonials to THE HON. SECRETARY, B. & C. I. Railway Indian Cooperative Association, Ltd., Ajmere. C8979

## WANTED.

**WANTED**—AN ENGINE, 300 I.H.P., and a BOILER to suit. Offer quotations for immediate delivery. Box No. 2927, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8975

## WANTED

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—MOTOR, 400-450 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, 80-100 H.P. Reply giving full particulars make condition and price required, to Box No. 2929, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C 8965

**WANTED**—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEEF RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, with make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8961

**WANTED**—A competent ASSISTANT STORE PURCHASER for a first class establishment in Bombay. Must be a thoroughly honest man, only those having previous experience of purchase of bazar articles should apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2914, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8962

**WANTED**—AN INFLUENTIAL PERSON to start a Branch Office in the Bombay Presidency for the Provincial Insurance Company, Ltd., Calcutta, on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 per month rising to Rs. 300 by annual increment of Rs. 25 each year plus commission on collection. A guarantee for the disposal of 500 shares of the Company within three months, is required from the selected candidate. Apply to THE MANAGING AGENTS, Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., 98/4, Clive Street, CALCUTTA. C 9061

## FOR SALE.

**NEW LATHI FOR SALE**—Stanley Lathie 8 1/2 x 10 Gap bed solid spindle Lathie complete. For particulars apply to DR. RAJNADE, New Bazar Bijapur. C8918

**FOR SALE**—Five BOWL CALENDER, 12 inch diameter, one of 37 inches, two of 30 inches and one of 48 inches. One Moulding, Tongue and Grooving Machine to take 12" by 4". All above machineries complete with fitted saws. Electric motors one of 10 HP, 400 V. one of 15 HP, 440 V. two of 25 HP, 400 V. and three of 50 HP, 440 V. Offers wanted. Please write or apply personally to P. K. MODY, Sons, Timber Merchant, Reay Road, Tank Bunder, Bombay 10. R2917

**ON VIEW**—Mrs. Gibbs valuable old black wood open carved and other furniture and garden, etc. Sale on 17th April, SUNDAY, at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, BENNETT and Co. R2927A

**FOR SALE**—Now ready, CAMPBELL'S DIRECTORY for Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields. Latest and largest Edition. Illustrated. Price Rs. 5. Postage extra. CAMPBELL & SONS, 7, Brigade Road, Bangalore. C8457

**SAW MILL MACHINERIES FOR SALE**—Band Saws, one of 37 inches, two of 30 inches and one of 48 inches. One Moulding, Tongue and Grooving Machine to take 12" by 4". All above machineries complete with fitted saws. Electric motors one of 10 HP, 400 V. one of 15 HP, 440 V. two of 25 HP, 400 V. and three of 50 HP, 440 V. Offers wanted. Please write or apply personally to P. K. MODY, Sons, Timber Merchant, Reay Road, Tank Bunder, Bombay 10. R2917

**EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO BONAFIDE CAPITALISTS**—Litho Expert of renowned fame as a perfect personality in business and an expert in all the Modern Plasmagraphics printing processes intends to establish a most profitable business of high class. Plasmagraphics printing both on paper and Textile fabrics. For Terms and particulars. Please write to Box No. 2034, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C9062

## TO BE LET.

**TO LET IMMEDIATELY**—Whole Flat, 1st Floor, Contractor's Buildings, Fort Street, containing 2 Blocks, each consisting of 4 Bedrooms, 1 Drawing and Dining Room combined with electric lights, 1 Kitchen, 2 Bath Rooms and 2 Lavatories, with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply—D. N. KAPUR, 7-A, Fort Street, Fort, opp. G. P. Office, Telephone No. 4714. C 9006

**TO LET—GROUND FLOOR AND FLATS** at Nepan Sea Road, Dubash Estate No. 11, Sea View. Accommodation—One hall, one dining and five bedrooms with bath, rooms on latest sanitary principles, with four Servants' Quarters with Motor Garage facility. Apply on the premises or HAJEE DAVID WOOD HAJEE ELLIAS, No. 49/53, Kambekar Street. C8976

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

**NOTICE.**

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.**

**CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.**  
Steamers Tons Sailing about Remarks  
A Steamer in June for Montreal  
Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with—  
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,  
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.  
P. O. Box 163.  
Telephone No. 1390.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

## NOTICE.

## GOVERNMENT SURCHARGE TAX.

**WITH effect from 1st April 1921, a revised Government Surcharge of two and a half annas (2 1/2) per rupee of freight payable will be levied on—**  
(a) Coaching traffic (other than passenger) and  
(b) Goods traffic including Coal.  
Surcharge, however, will not be leviable on consignments of Grain, Pulses, Flour, and other Live-stock. Water Road Materials (actually the property of Local Boards, Municipal Councils, the Calcutta Port Trust and City Corporation at the time of despatch), and on goods banded between any two stations in a Native State or Foreign Territory.  
By order  
P. C. SHERIDAN,  
General Traffic Manager  
No. 25,  
Calcutta,  
29th March 1921.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

**RETIRING ROOMS**, each equipped with lights and separate bathrooms, for weekend and other visitors, are available at Matheran Station at an inclusive charge of Rs. 8-8 per head per day for board and lodging. Separate meals are provided at the following charges:—

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Chota Hajri | Rs. a. p. |
| Breakfast   | 0 12 0    |
| Lunch       | 2 2 0     |
| Dinner      | 2 8 0     |

Application for rooms, etc., should be made to Messrs. Louis Fernandes and Sons, Matheran Station. Meals may be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neural Stations.  
I. W. STOKES,  
for General Traffic Manager,  
& I. P. Railway.  
Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C8911

## NOTICE.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LTD. IN LIQUIDATION.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Liquidators will pay the Ordinary Shareholders Rs. 600 (Rs. Six hundred only) per share, registered in the Books of the Company, as the 2nd instalment of the assets to be distributed amongst them, at the Office of the Liquidators, Oriental Buildings, Fort, on and after Thursday, the 14th April 1921, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. except on Sundays, Saturdays and Public Holidays, on production of share certificate.

**MULJI B. BARBHAYA.**  
**MULRAJ KHATAU.**  
Liquidators.  
Bombay, 6th April 1921. 8947

## AUCTION SALE.

**The right of taking Tarwad Bark** of Tarwad trees standing within the Akalkot State limits will be Auctioned on 9th May, 1921, for 5 years from 1st June, 1921, to 31st May, 1926. Persons desiring to bid are requested to be present in the office of the undersigned at 12 noon on 9-5-21 at Akalkot.

**HYAM S. LSRAEL.**  
State Karbhar, Akalkot.  
Akalkot, 9th April, 1921. C8972

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

**UNDER instructions** from our clients NITHUMAL and PAHLAJRAI SONS, of Seth Rewachand Valabdas, we have to state that in consequence of the death of Seth Rewachand having of late become of unsound mind and incapable of managing the family estate or entering into any contract or doing any business, all acts done or contracts made by him while he has been in such state are invalid and inoperative. Whoever therefore deals with him will be doing so at his own risk and the estate nor the business nor our clients will be bound thereby.

**HARCHANDRAI & CO.,**  
Pledgers.  
C 8984

## THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

(110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.)

## NOTICE.

**THE above Corporation** has commenced business on and from the 9th April 1921, at their present temporary premises at 110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. For Rules of business and other particulars please apply to the GENERAL MANAGER at the above address.

Bombay, 9th April, 1921. C 8949

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

**WANTED** with good practical experience, a **PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR** on Works Establishment on a salary ranging from Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem plus Rs. 20 Wd. Allowance (so long as it is admissible), according to qualifications, with free housing accommodation near Sion. Successful applicant must be ready to join at once.  
Applications stating previous experience, age, etc., should be submitted to the undersigned before the 26th instant together with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Applicants rejected will not be given any reply.

(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNESELEY,  
A. M. Inst. C.E.,  
Assistant Engineer,  
In Charge Schemes 6 and 57.  
C8955

## PRESS NOTICE.

**TENDERS** are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.  
All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.  
The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.  
Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.  
The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—  
No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shalabhad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.  
Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.  
No. 3 Buildings from 300ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.  
Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.  
No. 5 Buildings, 45ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.  
Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.  
Besides numerous auxiliary buildings, the above are situated in a large area of land. Total value of all buildings at date of erection is 54 lakhs approximately.  
G 8989

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED** that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, on 9th April, 1921. C8853

## FOR SALE.

**YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES** such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CRANDALL STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdul Building, near Railway Station, Curia, G. I. P. Railway. R2959

## MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION.

**MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION**, undertake to provide expert and reliable Motor drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netaji Building, Chaulpati, Bombay, for particulars. C8790

## FOR SALE.

**BUILDING STONES** such as Copy Header, etc. Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, The Powai Estate, 50, Meadows Street, Fort. C8970

## THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Directors of the above Mill have decided to issue the First Call of Rs. 40 per share payable on or before the 15th of May, 1921. The shareholders are requested to pay this sum to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, Nagpur, or Calcutta or the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on or before the 15th of May 1921, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By Order  
**BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co.,**  
Agents.  
C9004

## NOTICE.

**IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED** that the right of retail vend of Toddy for each shop separately of the following shops in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period ending 31st March, 1921, will be sold by Public Auction at the Old Custom House Building near the Town Hall at 12 noon (Standard time) on Friday, the 22nd April 1921:—

| License No. | Locality.     | Division  |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 18          | Carnac Road   | Mandvi    |
| 81          | Bellasis Road | K. Bycula |
| 124         | Ripon Road    | D. B. D.  |

2. The conditions of sale, etc., can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.  
J. P. BRANDER,  
Collector of Bombay.  
Bombay, 7th April 1921. C8978

## NOTICE.

**WANTED**—The following staff for duty with the Pilgrim Hospital at Jeddah:—

1. MAHOMEDAN ASSISTANT SURGEON (registered medical grade) Rs. 450
2. SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, (including one female Sub-Assistant Surgeon) Rs. 150 each.
3. MOTOR DRIVERS Rs. 100 each.

Free rations and living accommodation will be provided in addition. Period of employment will be about 4 months for such purposes. Allowance will be allowed according to Civil Service Regulations. Selected candidates will have to start about a fortnight.  
Candidates should preferably be Mahomedans, should apply at once, stating age and their own terms, if any, to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

POONA. C8990

## NOTIFICATION.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY** have received permission from the Government of India to invite applications for a certain number of aeroplanes (D. H. 9's with Siddle Puma engines and Avros with mono engines) from companies or persons who are prepared to use them for purposes of demonstration or instruction.  
The aeroplanes will be handed over free of charge at Karachi, and recipients must make their own arrangements for their removal thence. It will be a condition attached to the gift of them that they should be used by the recipients themselves and not disposed of to third persons; and applicants will be required to state the purposes for which the aeroplanes are to be used, and to satisfy Government that they are in a position to comply with the conditions relating to aeroplanes for such purposes which are laid down in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, republished at pages 333 to 355 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette", dated 16th February, 1920, and amended by the notification republished at pages 658 to 660 of Part I of the "Gazette", dated 17th March, 1921. Further persons who receive a promise of an aeroplane will be required to show that they have engaged the necessary qualified personnel for the piloting and maintenance of the aircraft according to the purposes for which it is to be used. Failing compliance with this condition within three months of receipt of such promise, the aeroplane will not be handed over and the promise will be treated as cancelled.  
Applications stating full details should be addressed to the DEPUTY SECRETARY to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay. C8987

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## ANGLO INDIAN &amp; COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Directors have taken charge of the Company from the Provisional Liquidator on the 9th April, 1921. All communications to the Company should therefore be addressed to its registered office 28/32 Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, as before.

SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from THURSDAY, the 14th April, 1921.

By order of the Board.

R. A. LAJMI,  
Secretary.

## SERVICE LTD.

MAIL PASSENGER SERVANT and LUGGAGE SERVICES BY MOTORS between POONA, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.

**THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE LTD.**, beg to announce that until June, 10th, their Mail and Passenger vehicles having accommodation for passengers servants and luggage are now leaving Poona at 3.30 a.m. and leaving Mahabaleshwar at 9.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.  
Daily Mail, Passenger and Luggage Service from Wathar.  
Reserved Cars at any time from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. on previous notice being given.  
Further particulars from THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., POONA.  
Phone No. 73  
THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.  
Phone No. 19  
8730

## LEGAL NOTICE.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

## TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

**GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of **ABDUL HOSEIN EBRAHIMJI PLUMBER**, late of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, and living on the income of his property, residing at Santa Cruz ... Deceased. **KARIMBHAI ABDUL HOSEIN PLUMBER**, late of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Doctor Street, outside the Fort ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.  
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOWN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,  
Acting Registrar.  
The 6th day of April, 1921.  
Messrs. JEHLANGIR & SEERVAL,  
Petitioner's Attorneys.  
C9013

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

## TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

**GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

Petition for Letters of Administration with (or without) the Will annexed (as this Hon'ble Court may deem proper) of the property and credits of **HURJI MONJI**, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, merchant, residing at the time of his death at Bag in the Territories of H. H. the Rao of Cutch ... Deceased.

(1) DEVJI SHAMJI, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, nephew and (2) LUKHMIDAS MONJI, of Cutch Bag, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bhat Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, brother of the deceased above named ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOWN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,  
Ag. Registrar.  
The 18th day of March, 1921.  
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,  
Attorneys for Petitioners.  
C9010

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

**OWING** to a scheme of standardization the following MOTOR LORRIES ARE FOR SALE:—

- 4 Leyland Steam Lorries of 35 H. P. each and carrying capacity 5 tons.
- 1 Sentinel Steam Motor Lorry 35 H.P., carrying capacity 5 tons.
- 1 All days 40 H. P. Petrol Motor Lorry 4 tons capacity.

The above Motors can be inspected at the Municipal Workshops, Forts Road, Bombay, upon application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, who will supply any further information required.

Sealed tenders are invited for the above and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered to the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Fort Bunder, before 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 4th of June, 1921.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,  
Executive Engineer.  
C 9009

## LEGAL NOTICE.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

## TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

**GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of **PREMI DEVKARAN**, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, widower, for the use and benefit of Jadvaji Premji, a minor, also of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, and limited to the period of his minority ... Deceased.

(1) DHARAMSEY BHAWAN HARIBAM, (2) RAGHAVJI PURSHOTTAM, both of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, and (3) PARMANAND RANANSEY, also of Bombay, a Bania, all Merchants, residing respectively at Girgaum and Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort and at Ghatkoper ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.  
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOWN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,  
Acting Registrar.



## AHMEDABAD LETTER.

## SATYAGRAH WEEK ACTIVITIES.

## PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

(From our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 11. The Satyagrah week was inaugurated on the 6th with a general Hartal. Owing to some misunderstanding the textile mills were not closed. References to this fact in the public meeting held on Sabarmati Sands showed that the textile industry will find it difficult, in future, to stand aside on such occasions. The Hartal on the 13th, is expected to be universal, all the Mills having decided to close on that day. Mahatma Gandhi who arrives here on the 12th will address a public meeting on the 13th evening.

"Navjivan," Mr. Gandhi's weekly Gujarati organ is being issued daily this week in aid of the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Messages from leading workers in Gujarat form the special feature of these Satyagrah week supplements. Among the writers are Srimati Anusuya Ben, Mr. Valabhbhai Patel and Principal A. T. Gidwani.

**TILAK FUND COLLECTIONS.** For purposes of Tilak Swarajya Fund collections the town has been divided into wards and large number of volunteers are selling one rupee tickets issued by the Provincial Congress Committee. The receipts are artistically got up and have become very popular. Ahmedabad, it is expected, will raise about two lakhs during this week. Meetings are being held in the outskirts of the town to reach people who do not usually attend the town meetings.

## PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

With all these activities the temperance movement goes on increasing in strength every day. A correspondent of yours informed you, the other day, that the shops were picketed for the whole day during Holi Holiday. But as a matter of fact, that happens every day. From ten in the morning to half past eight in the evening every day, different batches of volunteers are picketing every drink shop. There has been a phenomenal fall in the sale of liquor. Licensees have been approaching the leaders of the movement to show them a way out of this situation. The Government shrewdly insisted on getting all its money in a lumpsum from these licensees at the start, instead of realizing it in instalment. The Government obviously realized what was coming. Some licensees have been heard saying that they would be glad to close down if the Government gave them back their money, deducting a reasonable amount for the period for which the shop has been kept open. The excellent discipline of the temperance volunteers is baffling those who would like to get an occasion to interfere. The injuries received by Dr. Kanungo, one of the most popular men in Ahmedabad, have strengthened the popular sympathy with the movement.

**THE POLICE OUTWITTED.** Interesting events happen every evening at different centres. I will quote just one. The Khas Bazar Peetha is one of the most crowded. The Collector, Excise officers and Police employees frequent the place to watch the activities of the pickets. The other evening a Police Inspector reported to the Superintendent of Police who had just turned up at the Peetha that a certain washerman had been forcibly turned away from the Peetha by the volunteers. At the request of the Superintendent and of Mr. Mavlankar in charge of the Picket the washerman was produced, and then ensued the following scene.

"NO COMPULSION USED." Mr. Mavlankar to the washerman—Well, brother, I ask you in the presence of the Police Superintendent to tell me honestly if anyone insulted, annoyed or assaulted you here.

Washerman—No, Sir.

Mr. Mavlankar—Did any one tell you with folded hands: brother, do not walk into that house of sin?

Washerman—Yes, Sir, that is what they said.

Mr. Mavlankar patting him on the back:—Do you want to go back home or do you want to drink.

Washerman—Yes, Sir, that is what they said.

Mr. Mavlankar asked him if he proposed to go up for assault for patting the washerman, and the scene ended with a "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai," from the crowd that had gathered.

## KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 12. The municipal election is in progress to-day, but little excitement is manifest. There are a hundred candidates for forty-four seats. Non-Co-operators having some nineteen candidates. At one polling station Non-Co-operators had a fracas with officials, complaining that the latter were influencing voting. When one of the stipendiary magistrates arrived on the scene, he found Non-Co-operators had placed a man inside the booth who was taking voting slips from voters. The man was peremptorily ordered out and Non-Co-operators after threatening to withdraw their candidature started to obstruct arrival of voters and prevent them entering. Even though a police guard was placed at the polling station to preserve order.

## "THE LAW OF LIFE."

## SIR J. C. BOSE'S LECTURE AT ROTARY CLUB.

## HIS FAITH IN INDIA'S HIGH DESTINY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose this evening delivered a lecture at the Rotary Club on the law of life in the course of which he said, one of the great characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon was that he identified himself with the place of his work. So it happened that when he settled in Australia, he did not call himself an Anglo-Australian but an Australian. In the United States he became an American and soon began to look down on Europe as a back number and Sir Jagadish thought they would also come to regard their present prefix as equally superfluous and take pride in being known as Indians. For if one read the history of this country rightly, he would realise that India had great assimilative powers, by which many races and peoples who came to this country came to call it their home and it was through their united efforts that those present could look forward to the rejuvenescence of India and the world service she was again to render.

## CONFLICT NOT THE LAW OF EVOLUTION.

He would make the briefest reference to some of his scientific conclusions. Instead of special creation and specific characteristics he found that all life was one. The world was not a chaos but a cosmos. From the unity of life there followed as a postulate the unity of all human efforts. It was a misreading of the law of nature, to regard conflict as the only factor in evolution. He then referred to the present state of unrest which he in his travels found to be world-wide and due to economic conditions. The prevalent idea was that the produce of the world was not sufficient for all. Thus had arisen the tragedy of the present situation. But was it true that the productive capacity of the world had been fully developed? He referred to the prosperous state of Norway and said this had been accomplished by utilising to the utmost through science all her available resources. Similarly, India could be the richest country in the world, if she only knew how to utilise nature's gifts. As regards the beneficent powers of science his own researches showed the possibility of growing four ears of corn where one grew before. In that aspect science was a divine gift and the call was imperative which compelled men to choose a life of unending struggle to extend the bounds of human knowledge.

## THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

Referring to the solution of the present difficulties he said that there was a large amount of capital and a large number of men trained in the methods of science, a growing feeling of patriotism and an increasing desire to develop the natural resources of the country. What they lacked was business training. On the other hand they had remarkable experience in business and the power of organisation. The two should be complementary to each other, but were now in conflict.

## INDIA'S BRIGHT FUTURE.

Concluding Sir Jagadish said, that even if he came out of seclusion of his laboratory. He had been accustomed to wait patiently and perhaps from his isolation been able to see things a little more clearly. Whether India is to gain her salvation through conflict or through the other method more consequent with her ancient tradition, there can be no misgiving about her future. For there is something in the extraordinary latent strength by which it has resisted the ravages of time and the destructive changes which have swept over the earth.

## DISTRESS IN CHINA.

## VICEROY THANKED FOR REMITTANCE.

(Associated Press.)

Viceroy's Camp, Dehra Dun, April 12. The following communication has been received by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy from the Committee of the British Fund for Chinese Famine Relief in Peking: "British Legation, Peking 6th March, 1921. "Dear Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge, with many thanks the draft for 1,087-17-6 sent by you as a result of the appeal made by His Excellency the Viceroy in aid of the famine in North China. There has been a condition of dire distress and widespread starvation but thanks to the help sent from many sources, we have been able to give a certain amount of relief. I enclose a receipt from our Hon. Treasurer. My Committee will gratefully receive any further subscriptions that you may send.—Yours etc. DOUGLAS GRAY."

## AN ADVOCATE OF VARNASHRAMA DHARMA.

(Associated Press.)

HARDWAR, April 13. Maharaja Tehri presiding over the fourth anniversary of the U. P. Dharma Rakshash Sabha, dwelt on 'varnashrama dharma,' protection of the Hindu religion. Jagadguru Shankaracharya and others explained the objects of the Sabha and emphasised the need for the protection and improvement of Hindu religious charitable endowments.

## PROPOSED ABOLITION OF MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE

## COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 12. A Committee has been appointed to enquire into the feasibility and expediency of replacing the Board of Revenue as at present constituted by such alternative agencies as may be required in order to carry on the administration economically and efficiently under the presidency of Hon. M. Hibubullah Sahib, Revenue Member. A. R. Lofthus, Tottenham, C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Rao Bahadur A. P. Patnao, S. T. Shumkham Pillai, Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetty, O. Thanikachala, Chettiyer and Dewan Bahadur Krishna Nair form the rest of the Committee.

## INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

## INCREASE OVER PRECEDING YEAR

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12. According to the Department of Statistics the grand total of Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenues) collected during the twelve months, April to March 1920-21, import duties contributed Rs. 230 lakhs, export duties Rs. 483 lakhs and excise duties on cotton manufactures Rs. 236 lakhs and on motor spirits Rs. 62 lakhs. Land customs and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 108 lakhs. Customs revenue shows a satisfactory increase over the preceding year, which is mainly due to larger receipts under cotton manufacture, yarn and textile fabrics (other than cotton manufactures), metal and hardware and other manufactured articles, liquors, tobacco and machinery. Increased rates of duty have been imposed on imported articles with effect from 1st ultimo.

## ALLEGED JEWEL ROBBERY IN CALCUTTA.

## LOSSES TO THE TUNE OF RS. 60,000.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12. A report has been received of an alleged jewel robbery to the value of Rs. 60,000 from the house of an Indian gentleman in Brahmoji Ghose Street in northern part of the town. It is alleged that the robbery was planned by a servant, who had recently been taken into employment and that the jewellery was stolen while the owner was asleep on Sunday night. Five arrests have been made.

## BEHAR EDUCATIONAL SERVICE REORGANISED.

## IMPROVED SCALES OF PAY.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 12. The Government of India have sanctioned the scheme for the reorganisation of the subordinate educational service of the province. It will take effect from 1st April 1920. The scheme provides for increase in the grade of pay of those officers who were actually in service on 1st April 1920, and for the inauguration of time scale for those entering the Service on or after that date, as well as for such of those actually in service on that date who chose to come on to it. The eight grades of Service according to the old rates had salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 and the new rates will be Rs. 60 to Rs. 300. The existing arrangement of the lower and upper divisions of the Service will be maintained and the new scale of pay for both men and women in the Upper Division will be Rs. 150-15-240 and in the lower division of men Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 (biennial increase of Rs. 6) and for women Rs. 100 to Rs. 140 (biennial increase of Rs. 5).

## SHIA SHRINE IN MESOPOTAMIA

## DEPUTATION TO BE SENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 12. The following resolution was passed at the Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Conference, Lucknow, held on the 3rd April under the presidency of Mirza Saad Ali Khan Najafi: "That in the opinion of this Committee it seems most necessary to manage to send at early date a reliable deputation to Mesopotamia to investigate fully about the bombardment of the Holy shrine of Hazrat Ali by British Troops and thus to put true facts before the Shias of India after an exhaustive inquiry. It also suggests that Anjumani Khudam Attabahi Aliyah should hold a general meeting to nominate such persons as are fit to be sent on a deputation to Mesopotamia."

## D.G. OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12. Mr. G. R. Clarke I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who went to Madrid as the Government of India's representative at the International Postal Conference has, on return, resumed his duties. Mr. Hutchinson, who was officiating for him, has reverted as Postmaster-General, Punjab. Mr. Clarke will arrive in Calcutta on tour on the 15th instant.

## AGRA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

## 35 PANCHAYATS FORMED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, April 7.

The Agra Muslim Conference and Khilafat Committees held during March 43 meetings in all at which besides the local speakers, Maulana Nisar Ahmad Ghulam Husen, a British convert, spoke. 35 panchayats were formed, covering almost all Muslim population of the city proper, which have electrified the whole body politic. Long standing differences are amicably settled by the people themselves without ado, complicated suits filed in the Khilafat Committee. Office. Out of such 11 cases, amounting to more than a lakh of rupees, some have already been decided, some are still pending decision. The rules of Panchayats framed by the Agra Muslim Conference are highly approved by the Maulanas. Mr. Nisar Ahmad Abulkalama, Hony. Secretary, Agra Provincial Khilafat Committee, has recommended them to the Central Khilafat Committee. They are going to be put before the Meerut Khilafat Conference for general adoption.

## MARWAR! CONFERENCE CONCLUDED.

## RESOLUTION FOR INTRODUCTION OF SPINNING WHEEL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12. The Marwar! Special Conference concluded its sitting to-day. Among the resolutions passed was one urging the suspension of practice by lawyers and another supporting the introduction of the spinning wheel. On these resolutions there was a very animated discussion and the President had great difficulty in keeping order. Some speakers who advanced moderate views were unable to secure a hearing. Among the latter was the son of the President. The Conference also passed resolutions condemning racing and gambling by Marwaris.

## TELEGRAPH GRIEVANCES.

## TO MEET AT SIMLA IN JUNE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12. The Telegraph Committee which was appointed recently by the Government of India to enquire into the grievances of the subordinate establishment of the Telegraph Department, will assemble at Simla in June under the presidency of Mr. T. Rangachari, Member of the Legislative Assembly.

## COAL SCARCITY IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12. Having regard to the extremely unsatisfactory state of the supply of coal for domestic consumption in Calcutta and the abnormal prices ruling in consequence of it, a resolution will be moved at Friday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation urging on the Government the adoption of immediate measures to ensure an adequate, regular and uninterrupted supply of wagons for traffic of domestic coal for Calcutta.

## ARDHKUBI FAIR.

(Associated Press.)

HARDWAR, April 11. The Ardhekubi fair is proceeding smoothly. Nearly two lakhs of pilgrims have already arrived. Sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. Nationalist propaganda and collection of funds for the Tilak Swarajya fund is being carried on. A number of meetings of various denominations have been held, the principal figure at these meetings being Jagat Gurni Shankaracharya. Among the various resolutions passed was one expressing indignation and resentment at the callous disregard shown continuously by Government to the deep seated and most cherished Hindu religious sentiment by allowing cow-slaughter for the Military and export of beef and cows.

## CHOLERA AND SMALL POX IN RENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12. Cholera and Small-pox have been prevailing in epidemic form in Rengal. During the week ending second April there has been a marked increase in the number of deaths from Cholera in fourteen districts which were free from Cholera, while the number of deaths decreased in two. No returns have been still received from the remaining three districts. Small-pox mortality is decreasing in almost all affected districts, especially Dacca, Mughshabad, and Dinajpur.

## SIR B. C. MITTER ELECTED TO COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12. Sir B. C. Mitter has been declared to-day elected to the Council of State in place of the late Sir Rash Behari Ghose.

The Simla Municipality has resolved to present an address to Lord Reading on his arrival. In view of the resolution of non-violent Non-Cooperation passed in Calcutta and Nagpur Congress, Mr. G. M. Sanyal of Bankapur has resigned his honorary post of Munshifship of Bankapur.

## A NON-COOPERATION

## GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA.

## AN AMAZING CIRCULAR.

The following letter addressed by the U. P. Government to the Commissioners in the Provinces is published in the "Independent":—

I am desirous to draw your attention to the following questions which will be put in the U. P. Legislative Council on 11th March and to the answers which Government will give in reply to them.

Question No. 35.—Is the Government aware that the authorities in some districts are directly initiating or encouraging an anti-Non-Cooperation movement in these districts?

Question No. 36.—Does the Government approve of or countenance this official action of initiating political movements?

Answer to Question No. 35.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Answer to Question No. 36.—"Yes. The Non-Cooperation movement is especially designed to render the Government of the country as established by Law, impossible. It purports to act only on peaceful lines and to deprecate resort to violence. It is, however, becoming increasingly clear from experience that, if successful, it must in the end lead to anarchy. This involves the consequent risk of extended disorder and bloodshed, and it is the duty of all Government officers to intervene, as far as they can, in order to prevent what is in itself a subversive and unlawful movement from bringing misfortune or disaster to the country at large."

Government recognizes that the rules and traditions which prevent its officers from taking a direct part in political agitation can no longer be held to apply to the N. C. O. movement. The movement is not political in the ordinary sense and is more than merely disloyal. Its logical outcome is the subversion of the British Government, and its pretence of non-violent propaganda is proving in practice a cloak for actively leading to anarchy and chaos. The present traditional attitude of the usual type police district authorities at a disadvantage. The first move lies with the enemy on every occasion. The N. C. O. campaign shifts its ground repeatedly according as it meets with success or failure whilst counter-move of a restricted kind are labouring to overtake the schemes which they have been powerless to anticipate.

## MORE THAN DISLOYAL.

Government Officials should now be encouraged to declare themselves, with the full approval of Government, against this revolutionary movement. They may be authorized to oppose openly and by every legitimate means in their power. The moderate element in the country may be organized and led with the express object of defeating the N. C. O. Movement. These orders are not being issued direct to district officers as it is recognized that guidance will be required in individual cases. This guidance Government looks to Commissioners to give. Circumstances differ widely in the various divisions of the provinces, and action which is desirable in one division may not be suitable in another. In case of doubt as to the line to be adopted Government should be freely consulted by Commissioners. The orders already issued have authorized an extensive use of the restrictive powers conferred by the ordinary law. District officers are now permitted to enforce, under your guidance, the total prohibition of inflammatory meetings and to proceed against the agitators themselves for seditious speaking. Other directions have been issued for dealing with certain aspects of the movement including social boycott and interference with students and schoolboys.

## OFFICIAL AGENTS TO FIGHT THE N. C. O.

If Government officers declare themselves openly against the N. C. O. movement, it may be possible to give to Moderate opinion the coherence and initiative which it at present lacks. There is, for instance, no reason why Collectors should not attend and address meetings of Reform Leagues and Liberal Meetings designed to oppose this movement. It may be even desirable in places to organize district Darbars with this express object. Members of the district staff showed considerable resource and persuasive power in connection with the recruiting campaign during the war. These qualities are still available. Many a Deputy Collector and Tahsildar is capable of organising loyal opinion and influencing public feeling within his own immediate jurisdiction. There must be many schoolmasters who by active intervention cannot only meet the attempts on their own scholars but are capable of a wider influence. Pensioners should be rallied to the loyal cause—especially military pensioners of whom many districts now contain a large number. Disbanded sepoy may prove a difficult problem unless steps are taken to bring healthy influences upon them. The Publicity Officer can always be consulted in regard to propaganda work, distribution of suitable pamphlets and on occasions the despatch of suitable emissaries to influence public opinion. Every Government servant who is worth his salt and who is employed on peripatetic duties should be an emissary of this type. Commissioners are in close touch with the facts of the situation throughout their divisions and will be able to formulate programmes for giving effect to an open and declared policy of opposition to the N. C. O. movement on the lines indicated above. There is no intention that the hints given in this letter should be regarded as in any way exhaustive.

The Members of the Legislative Assembly who had been to the Frontier have returned to their respective stations.

## NANKANA AND GURDWARAS.

## SIKH LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION.

## NON-OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

LAHORE, April 12.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Lahore Sikh League the situation arising from the Nankana incident and the proposed Gurudwara legislation was considered. The following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) "The Council of the Sikh League having carefully considered the present situation, are strongly of opinion that as Mahatma Gandhi has not found it possible for certain reasons to take up the independent enquiry into all circumstances connected with the massacre at Nankana Sahib, another non-official Committee of enquiry be appointed without further delay."

"(A)" resolved that the following gentlemen be requested to form a committee with power to select their own President and Secretary:—Messrs. Kitchlu, Amritsar, Khark Singh, Sialkot, Prof. Ruchman, Lahore, Sajjan Singh, Sardogha and Sant Singh, Lyallpur.

(B) "That the Committee of Enquiry be authorized to incur all the necessary expenditure and that for this purpose a sum of Rs. 5,000 be placed for the present at the disposal of the Committee as soon as it is formally constituted."

(C) "That Sant Singh, who is one of the secretaries of the Sikh League, be requested to make necessary arrangements for board, lodging travelling etc. of members of the Enquiry Committee and their establishment."

(D) "That the Committee of Enquiry be requested to collect evidence and report on the Nankana Sahib tragedy with special reference to the following points:—(1) How far was this affair connected with the other regrettable incidents prior to or later than the tragedy. (2) What is the truth in the many serious allegations made against members of the Akali Jatha at Nankana Sahib and other Gurudwaras. (3) What, if any, blame attaches to Government officials directly concerned with the administration of the affected territories. (4) As far as possible, to determine responsibility of persons directly or indirectly concerned in these affairs."

## GURUDWARA LEGISLATION.

Another resolution entirely disapproves the Gurudwara and Shrines Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and apprehends that it will create most serious situation in the community. The bill entirely fails to embody the principle of panthic control over Gurudwaras. The constitution of the proposed Board of Commissioners is particularly condemned, inasmuch as it is not constituted in accordance with the lines suggested by the Shiromani Gurudwara Committee. Action of the Sikh members of the local legislative Council is strongly condemned in disregarding the feelings of the community as voiced by the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee re constitution of the Board of Commissioners, and the Council of the League protests against their claim as representing the community generally and in the matter of selecting members of the Board particularly.

The Council call upon the entire panth at this critical juncture to follow the decree of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee in the matter of the Gurudwara movement, and expects every Sikh to do his duty in every eventuality and stand steadfast by the noble traditions of the panth. The Council has placed on record its appreciation of the high sense of self-sacrifice shown by Anand Singh, Jhabal, Uttamsingh, Nankana, Kartarnish, Jhabar Bachittarsingh and others and also of Syed Attaulat Shah.

The last resolution looks upon with indignation the repressive policy and action of Government in arresting innocent Sikhs anxious to reform their Gurudwaras and Holy places and for wearing kirpans, one of their religious symbols.

## SYMPATHY OF SIKHS IN CANADA.

Sirdar Prem Singh Sodhans, Secretary Sikh League Lahore, in forwarding a draft for Rs. 1,000 on behalf of his Sikh brethren resident in Canada to Akhtar Ali Khan, son of Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of the "Zamindar," writes that he has been asked to state by the Secretary Khalsa Diwan, Vancouver, that as the Moulana Sahib is undergoing imprisonment for religion and country so Sikhs feel it their national duty to contribute something out of their savings for the service of those who are suffering for their political views. The amount is contributed towards payment of the fine inflicted on Moulana Zafar Ali in addition to the sentence of imprisonment.

## AN ANIMAL TRAINER DIES IN HOSPITAL.

## ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF AUTHORITIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, April 11.

Since 1st April when one Sheikh Yusuf, a trainer of wild animals in Chartre's Circus, breathed his last a great sensation has prevailed in the city by the allegation that the authorities of the Civil Hospital at Delhi were responsible for the same. In a week's time it is alleged number of patients in the hospital became very low. The matter was put in the hands of Lala Shikhar Chhota, Secretary, Bharat Sewak Samiti, to get trustworthy evidence. Lala Shikhar Chhota visited Meerut and has taken a written statement of the manager of the circus, confirming the rumour.

**"IN THE INTERESTS OF INDIA!"****GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY.****MR. HAILEY AT THE INDIAN CHAMBER**

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Tuesday last to discuss with the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, Finance Member of the Government of India, certain questions relating to his Department. The following gentlemen were also present:—Mr. E. M. Cook, Finance Secretary, Government of India, Mr. McWatters, Controller of Currency, and Mr. Carson, Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay.

**MR. LALJI NARANJI'S SPEECH.**

Mr. Lalji Narangi, the Chairman of the Chamber made a speech in the course of which he said:

"Sir,—In welcoming you on behalf of my Committee I should like first of all to express to you our high appreciation of the honour you have done us again in meeting us to discuss a number of important financial questions affecting the interests of this country. The Indian Commercial Community, as you are no doubt aware, Sir, view with deep anxiety and concern, the present trade depression and the financial tightness and we are constrained to say that, we believe, the Government of India and the Secretary of State cannot altogether dissociate themselves from the responsibility for the present content and dissatisfaction prevailing. The collapse of commodity prices and the breakdown of the purchasing power of Europe would have come in any event but if Government had not meddled with exchange as they did and thereby hampered our export and stimulated our imports, India would have been able to accumulate a further credit balance during the first half of the year 1920 which would have helped us more easily to meet our pressing assets would have remained intact. While, therefore, my Committee fully recognize that the present situation of trade is due to world causes, they feel very strongly that the position for India was seriously aggravated by the action of the Government and there would not have been that serious export of capital, the effects of which we all deplore to-day."

**WHAT IS "FISCAL AUTONOMY"?**  
During your first interview with us on the 31st March, last year, you observed, Sir, that the Secretary of State was a Minister of the Crown responsible to Parliament, and must so remain for all the affairs of this country. While that is certainly the correct constitutional position, our contention has been that a Department like the Finance Committee of the Secretary of State for India, removed thousands of miles away from this country, cannot possibly and ought not to be responsible for initiating, or in any way directing, such vital and important operations as those dealing with currency and exchange. This arrangement is practically in contradiction to the announcement of Lord Salisbury and to the promises made by the British Statesmen with regard to the fiscal powers of this country. We feel that a correct interpretation of the words "Fiscal Autonomy" should rightly include not only the freedom of this country to levy such tariffs as she likes but also to deal with all matters relating to currency and exchange. We objected again and again to decisions on such vital matters being taken by the Secretary of State on his own initiative or even by Governor-General in Council, by means of ordinances. Our object is to emphasize to our opinion that it is a dangerous practice to effect vital changes by executive orders without consulting the legislature. May we venture with it the hope that in future such a dangerous practice will be discontinued and no changes of any consequence will be made in the Currency Policy of the Government without the assent of the representatives of the people?

**TWO ASPECTS OF TRADE DEPRESSION.**

The present trade depression presents two aspects, one International and the other National. In our reply, regarding the report of the Brussels Economic Conference, my Committee have dealt with the International aspect of the question. With regard to the National aspect of the question, my Committee cannot approve of methods like the imposition of an import duty on silver to steady exchange. Such expedients, we fear, would be of merely a temporary nature. The Commercial Community has some sad experience of Government's interference in currency and exchange matters, and are of opinion that further Government interference will not be helpful, may even be harmful, unless the whole situation is reviewed by a Committee of export Merchants and Bankers in this country. We fail to understand why this reasonable request for the appointment of a Committee to review the whole situation is being ignored by the Government. As you are aware, the Babington Smith Currency Committee itself contemplated such a fresh Committee to examine the situation in case of an emergency, such as we are faced with. We should like, however, to emphasize that such a Committee should consist of a majority of Indians with an Indian Chairman and hold its sittings in India. Nominations to this Committee must be made by representative commercial institutions. In fact every

effort must be made to constitute the Committee in such a manner as will invite the full confidence and trust of the people, and we would urge that no further action based on the majority report be taken till the Committee proposed by us has submitted its report.

As regards the present deadlock in the import trade, my Committee feel that an equitable solution of the difficulty is possible and that not only the offices in India and the shippers and manufacturers in England but also the Home Government might be fairly called upon to bear a share of the burden in view of the fact that they had been able to collect very large sums as excess profits duty, simply on account of the very transactions which have contributed towards the present unfortunate situation. We feel that we cannot contemplate with equanimity the idea of letting things slide in the hope that exchange will some day go back to two shillings. Prompt action is necessary and we suggest that an Emergency Committee should be immediately appointed to go into the question.

We are glad that a Committee is shortly to be appointed to consider the tariff policy of the Government of India. And we need not emphasize the very important and responsible character of the work of such a Committee. It was, therefore, that we telegraphed to the Government of India our views regarding its constitution. We hope it will consist of a majority of Indians with an Indian Chairman and that nominations will be invited from representative Commercial Institutions.

**GOVT. SECURITIES.**

A resolution was brought in the last Session of the Council of State regarding the rehabilitation of the Government securities. My Committee have full sympathy with such a resolution and hope that Government will find a way to reassure holders who come forward to help Government by buying the securities some time at a premium. The necessity of taking such a step is all the greater because a large proportion of holders of these securities are religious and charitable institutions, widows and orphans who depend mainly on this investment for their maintenance. A depreciation of 50 per cent means to them the wiping out of half their property, which it will be acknowledged, is an extremely difficult situation for people who put implicit faith in this class of Government securities. In this connection my Committee note that it has been proposed to appoint two separate Committees to go into the question in Bombay and Calcutta respectively. We feel that there should only have been one Committee and that the Committee should sit in Bombay which is really the principal market for such securities in India.

Doubtless your visit to Bombay, Sir, is not entirely unconnected with preparations for bringing out your Government loans. Representing as we do, a very substantial part of the Indian Commercial Community, we feel that your failure to respond to the representations of the Chamber may result one day in the Indian Commercial Community taking a less active interest in the success of Government borrowings. We take no small pride, Sir, in the fact, according to our information, to quote an instance, the whole of the Bombay Development Loan which amounted to over 9 crores of rupees has now been absorbed by the investors. This only confirms how important the good-will of the Bombay market is to the successful flotation of loans. Whilst on this subject, we should welcome a definite declaration from the Government that no future Imperial Government loans will be issued in India at a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent tax free.

My Committee would like to recommend to the Government of India that they should see that the balances of the Secretary of State in London are kept with the Imperial Bank of India instead of with the London Joint Stock Exchange Banks and that they should issue instructions to the Imperial Bank that preferences in repositing such funds should be given to Banks whose main business is with India and whose branches are situated in India. My Committee would also like to suggest that local banks whose head offices are in India should have the first offer of such funds.

**MR. HAILEY'S REPLY.**

The Hon. Mr. Hailey gave then a reply in the course of which, he said:—

"I thank you for your welcome. It is always a pleasure as well as a profit to visit the busy commercial centres of India. I do not think that personal discussion of our many problems with bodies of your importance is any less necessary because we now have your representatives with us during our sessions at Delhi and Simla. Great as is the benefit to us, and I am sure to India also, of that representation, there are nevertheless many questions of pure finance on which the best arena of discussion is not the floor of a Legislative Assembly, but the Committee rooms of those commercial and financial bodies whose members represent, and, to some extent, shape the views of the community on financial matters."

"You have referred, Sir, in the first place to the present trade depression, and while admitting that the present situation of trade is due to world causes, consider that the position of India has been aggravated by the measures taken by us in respect of exchange. I welcome from you the recognition of the essential fact that the present undoubted depression is really due, in large

measure, to the breakdown of the purchasing power of Europe, for I think that recognition of this fact has come somewhat slowly to India at large. Nor do I think that India has always looked on the position as a whole, or taken into consideration factors which exist on the credit side of the account. There is depression in our export trade; there are difficulties and considerable losses have indeed been incurred during the past months by import traders but there is no such depression in our home industries as is causing such acute industrial distress throughout Europe. There is an internal demand, and a demand at a good price, for practically every Indian manufactured product, at all events every one with which this side of India is concerned; indeed, in many cases, the effective demand exceeds the supply. That surely is a feature of the situation which should tend to rob it of some of its gloom."

**FALL IN INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.**

"I admit there has been fall in the value of industrial securities. Well, if I speak of your market as tempestuous and not devoid of speculation. I am only using words employed in Bombay very recently by one who is entitled to speak with greater authority than I, of Bombay and its money market. If a market is active and enterprising it is often by nature speculative but such a market must have its ups and downs. You have had your boom; and you are now on the downward grade again; but I put it to you that there is in Bombay to-day a solid mass of sound dividend-paying concerns which will continue to sustain the market in spite of the comb-out which followed the conclusion of the late inflation."

"Then as to the effect of our exchange policy on aggravating the present situation. The controversy has waged long, and we are both well acquainted with the arguments employed on both sides. I want now only to emphasize two facts. I suppose that it will generally be admitted that even if the Babington Smith Committee had never sat, or if we had taken no action on its report, we should still have had a high rupee during the earlier part of the summer. It stood at 2/4 in February. Silver did not begin to fall for some time. It was inevitable that, apart from any action taken by us we should have had a high rupee for a considerable period, nor could anything have saved it subsequently from very considerable fluctuations. Now it would interest us—and I am not alone I think in voicing that interest—to know how many of the import commitments which are now causing so much trouble were entered into before the Committee reported? I have been perfectly frank elsewhere in admitting publicly that the attempts to make good the policy of the Committee have caused depletion of our sterling resources; and to some small extent, in view of the very abnormal conditions of trade and exchange on the Continent, may have contributed to check exports. I am quite sure that I did not do it if other methods of selling Reserve Bills had been adopted; the depletion of sterling resources would have been less marked. But if I admit this, I claim that there must be equal frankness on both sides, and we must have a clear recognition of all the factors before a verdict is arrived at."

**INTERNATIONAL CREDITS.**

"You next refer to a question of the highest importance to Indian trade the question of International Credits. I would like to remind you that within a few days of our hearing of the convocation of the Brussels Conference, and before even India's representatives had been chosen, we wired to London asking that every effort should be made to find at that Conference some working solution which should enable India to dispose of the heavy accumulation of cotton then embarrassing Bombay. We have throughout, officially and non-officially, urged the importance of finding, in the interests of India's external trade, some development of the International credit system adapted to our needs; we have agreed to subscribe to any workable system requiring a financial guarantee, and I have no doubt that the Legislative Assembly would be willing to support us in undertaking any reasonable financial burden involved in that undertaking. The difficulties, however, are not light; they are nowhere more clearly analysed than in your own letter, which contains, if I may be allowed to say so, one of the most close and thorough examinations of the position that we have received."

**INDIA'S FISCAL POLICY.**

Mr. Hailey then referred in detail to the present difficulties of the import trade. Continuing he said:—"You refer to the Committee shortly to be appointed to consider the fiscal policy of the Government of India. That does not lie in my Department, but I know enough of the case to be able to assure you that the necessity for adequate Indian representation has not been overlooked."

I come now to the next question that relate to the rehabilitation of Government securities. I recognise the importance of what you say regarding the hardship arising from the fact that a large number of the holders of these securities are religious and charitable institutions and widows and orphans. But we have to remember also that very considerable amounts of these securities have changed hands at the modern market prices, and to such purchasers therefore they now represent full value. You express regret that in considering measures to rehabilitate these securities we have appointed separate Committees to go into the question at Bombay and Calcutta, respectively. Let me state exactly the reason why we have done this. We want to get the best non-official opinion possible on the matter, and it is difficult to get the right non-officials to leave their businesses and travel about India, especially during the summer, on a Committee of this nature. That is our sole reason for having two Committees on the subject; they will, of course, have a single Secretary who will be able to co-ordinate their work. I think the difficulties of the situation are illustrated by your own suggestion that there should be only one Committee, and that it should sit in Bombay, for that im-

plies that you yourself recognise how inconvenient it would be for Bombay witnesses and members to go to the other side of India. But it is not, I think, the case that the majority of such securities are held in Bombay; and you yourself admit that it is the original holders and not those who are engaged in the purchase and re-purchase of the securities who have to be considered. They are held largely all over India, and in any case I would ask you to take a somewhat more liberal and national view of this case than is implied in your suggestion that the interests of Bombay as a purchasing and selling centre should have first claim."

**NEXT YEAR'S LOAN.**

As you say, my present visit is partly connected with the question of next year's loan. You will understand my delicacy in dealing now (especially in so susceptible a market as Bombay) with your request that we should make a definite declaration that no future Government loans should be issued in India at a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent tax free. I can only permit myself to say that we only went as far as 6 per cent, with the greatest reluctance, and all our interests as well as yours, are concerned in reducing the interest charges on our capital issues. But if I cannot here discuss the steps we are likely to take in regard to our next issue, I can at all events join with you in congratulating Bombay not only on the strength of the resources but on the fervour of the local patriotism which made your Bombay loan so great a success."

"I note that you consider that the Imperial Bank of India now occupies a position which justifies a claim that the Secretary of State's balances should for the future be kept with it. The Secretary of State is under section 23 of the Government of India under certain statutory obligations to the Bank of England; and further the money he now holds is little more than till money. He will not hold large resources until he again sells Councils, or raises a loan in London for us, but we shall of course place before him your suggestion regarding the deposit of Indian money with the Imperial Bank and the use to be made of such money."

**"ACCUSED IN INDIA'S INTERESTS ONLY."**

"I will ask Mr. Cook to discuss with you the point you have raised in regard to the duty on pearls, for it is I know a matter on which he has made some inquiries, and this brings me to the end of the points you have asked me to discuss except for one matter; and I must apologise for taking it out of its due turn. You complain that I have not reacted with sufficient speed, or with sufficient certainty, to the stimulus of the criticisms and suggestions which your Chamber has addressed to me. Now only a few days ago, on looking through a collection of those articles in which the press pronounces its views of our many demerits and endeavours to bring us to a proper recognition of our own unworthiness, I read one which told me that I was unduly susceptible to the voice—but it did not use that word—of Bombay. While one ear was still smarting with that criticism, you have made the other tingle with a rebuke that both have been deaf to our admonitions and chiding. Let me say one thing—if your Chamber, or any other public body, finds that in matters of long and wide controversy we do not immediately react to the advice given us, it is not because we do not to the best of our ability weigh that advice. And let me say another—if we have taken a line anywhere which has not commended itself to you, or any other of our advisers, it is not because we have been prejudiced in favour of one section of the community, of one locality in India, or of one particular trade interest, or of Home interests against Indian interests; but in whatever we have done we have done to the best of our lights acted in the interests of India as a whole and of India only."

After some informal discussions with some of the members of the Committee the Chairman thanked the Hon. Mr. Hailey for the kind interview granted by him to the Committee and the proceedings of the meeting then terminated.

**AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE**

During this week the main feature at the Empire Theatre is the cinema film called "The House of Glass." It is in five acts. A girl wrongly convicted of theft was sentenced, but immediately after the sentence was passed. She was released on parole. But she neglects to report herself to the police and runs far away from New York. There she marries a rich man and returns with him, five years later, to New York. In New York, her husband is on the point of dealing harshly with a forger in his office, of whom he finds out that his wife was also wanted by the police, he withdraws the prosecution against his clerk. For, why should a man living in a glass house, like him, throw stones at another—namely, his clerk? Clara Kimbell Young takes the part of the young lady let out on parole and so naturally there is much interest in the film.

This film is preceded by the Pathe Gazette and followed by "Pair of Gloves", a short, comic film.

**FINAL OF AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.**

The final match of the above Tournament will be played to-day between the Ajmer team of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Jubulpore Joint Railway Institute. The umpires will be Major Brough and Mr. J. James.

The Aga Khan Cup will be presented to the winners and the Smith Challenge Shield to the losers by Lady Aitken.

**CURRIMBOY EBRARIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.**

On Saturday, the 9th instant the above Institute celebrated the Padava Holidays by a programme, comprising of Prayer, boys' music, boys' sports and some physical feats by the gymnasts of the Institute. The winners were given prizes at the hands of Mr. Sanday, the Co-operative Inspector Curran Swadlow, Mills, the President of the gathering. Nearly 500 workmen attended the function.

**A "NEFARIOUS TRADE." AGIARI STREET SMLTERIES.**

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

The Committee gave consideration to letters dated the 31st March from Messrs. Dubash and Company, Solicitors, forwarding on behalf of their client, Mr. Kastoorchand Surchand Marfatia, copies of correspondence passed between him and the Municipal authorities with regard to the smelteries at Nos. 18 and 22, 3rd Agiari Street, and stating that in spite of bitter complaints and protests from thousands of people living in the locality the smelteries referred to above, carry on their business with impunity and that the Municipal authorities have been unable to do anything to get them removed from the locality; that every time new men are put up to answer the summons taken out and that they are very leniently fined by the Magistrates and that the owners are allowed to get away scot free and that thus the nefarious trade is carried on to the great detriment of the health of the neighbouring inhabitants.

The Committee, after having considered the above letter, forwarded it to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks.

The meeting was then adjourned.

**STRIKES IN BOMBAY.****P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. STRIKES STILL CONTINUE.**

The workmen of the P. and O., the British India Steam Navigation and the Bombay Steam Navigation Companies are still holding out. Yesterday about twenty-five strikers collected near the Dockyard and shortly afterwards they dispersed. One of the strikers whose name is stated to be Imam Kassam, was arrested by the police yesterday for having intimidated some of the workmen by saying that if they entered the Docks they would be molested by the strikers. The police, it seems, had been watching the above-named strikers for some time and consequently he was arrested and taken to the Byculla Police Station yesterday. All the workmen are peaceful in their behaviour.

**KARACHI SPRING MEETING.****SECOND DAY.****ACCEPTANCES.**

(By our Racing Correspondent.)  
The following are the acceptances in the Karachi Spring Meeting, Second Day (Thursday):—

**THE GYMKHANA CLUB HURDLES.**  
Tresidella 13-0, Hunchback 10-6, Derman 9-10, Duty 9-0, Long Tom 8-7, Tallywacker 9-0.

**THE PADDOCK PLATE.**  
Trixie 10-7, Ginger 9-12, Countess 9-7.

**THE MEDINA HANDICAP.**  
Spark 10-4, Escort 9-13, Subal Pasha 9-2, Top Notch 9-1, My Royal 9-1, Bayard 8-12, Kasan 8-5, Butter Cup 7-4.

**THE CLIFTON HANDICAP.**  
Cornflower 11-0, Ailly 10-12, Miss Twinstan 10-5, Bonnie Blush 8-3, Daniel 6-10, Moldore 6-2.

**THE SIND HANDICAP.**  
Diamond King 10-7, Argonaut 10-4, Sury 10-4, Escort 9-7, Doncaster 9-3, Haydn 9-2, Carlisle 8-10, Newmarket 8-7, My Royal 8-9, Iron Chariot 8-2, Anstey 8-2, Wiazana 7-0.

**THE GHIZRI HANDICAP.**  
Japanes Pine 12-0, Gladiator 11-2, Redhead 11-1, Marie Antoinette 9-3, Sandoola 8-12, Tip Top 8-3, Feather 7-9, Simplex 7-0, Duke 7-4, Cheero 6-7, Nishki 6-7.

**THE INDUS HANDICAP.**  
Sunderland 11-7, Woodnymph 10-9, Woo Ischie 8-11, Moldore 7-13, Sainte Elhelberga 6-11, Radial 6-7, Harni 6-7.

**PATWARDHAN CIRCUS.**  
Mr. Patwardhan's circus has been in Bombay for about a week and is entertaining the Bombay public night after night with various kinds of feats and tricks by human beings as well as by other animals. Probably the finest things to be seen there are the cycle tricks and the mono, cycle dance of Chaitany who seems to be a perfect master of his metier. We are puzzled a little at the mathematical instinct shown by Boy the dog. How does this quipped know additum and subtraction, when some of our human children do not know? Do the so-called lower animals possess intellect and not mere intelligence?

Kalyani, the young girl balances and turns the Japanese cask over and over her upraised feet with marvellous dexterity. The mono cycle on the wire was also a sight worth seeing. But there were a good many child-like words and tricks performed there, which were positively boring. Mr. Patwardhan should see that the acts in the boxes are better arranged in future as they are placed at present the spectators are seated on them has to turn his body round to look at the show. He should also see that the waiters go up to the spectators during the interval, with refreshments, and not during the performance. The want of fans in the 'shamiana' makes the place stifling.

**HEALTH OF BOMBAY.**

The total mortality of the week ending 9th April, viz., 1,594 was 68 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 8.62. The figures for the 15th week of 1920 were mortality 847 and death-rate 8.33; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-20) were mortality 1,935 and the death-rate 8.35.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 84 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 719 against 32 and 663 respectively in the preceding week. Four notifications of Influenza Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 347 were among infants under one year of age. 41 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera continued to be absent during the week, smallpox caused 48 attacks and 20 deaths and plague 85 attacks and 61 deaths. The number of live-births registered during the week was 450 and compares favourably with the number returned in the 15th week of 1920 which was 529 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-20) namely 350.

The total mortality on the 11th instant was 215, compared with 121 on the corresponding day of last year and 263 in 1919. There were 37 attacks and 14 deaths from plague and 9 attacks and 8 deaths from smallpox.

**BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.****Engagements.****TO-DAY.**

The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Home Street, 2-45 p.m.

Mails for L. Marquis, and S. Africa per the extra s.s. "Umona" close at 6-30 p.m.

**FRIDAY, April 15.**

Mr. G. H. Wemyss's address at the Taj Mahal to members of Society of Architects, 9 p.m.

**Domestic Occurrences.****DEATH.**

KHAN.—Munichersah Framji Khan died of heart failure yesterday noon at his residence at Walkeshwar Road, Chaumarty. Funeral this morning at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) R2065

**BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.**

The band of the G. I. P. Railway, Regt. A (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this Thursday, evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

**BEVIGALEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.**

There will be a gathering of local Bengali residents at New Building, near Victoria Stand, Pylkownia, this evening at 8 p.m. All Bengalis have been invited to attend.

**BOMBAY STUDENT'S BRO. BROTHERHOOD.**

The adjourned general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held at the Headquarters (Sleater Road, opposite Grand Road Station), on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to consider the resolutions that were held over from the last annual meeting.

**LATE MR. M. F. KHAN.**

The death took place yesterday (Wednesday) Kassam, was arrested by the police, partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Khan and Company of Colombo. He was one of the promoters of the Central Bank of India, whose director he was from its very inception. He was also director of several Bombay firms. As a trustee of the Colombo Parsi Anjuman and as a leading Zoroastrian he did yeoman's service to the community there. He was an acute businessman, and his large-heartedness was well-known.

**F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.**

As required by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the following 17 gentlemen have been elected unopposed through F. Ward, Bombay, as only these 17 have applied duly for getting elected:—

Mr. B. B. Joshi, Bar-at-Law, (2) Dr. D. D. Sathaye, (3) Shet. L. R. Tairwar, (4) Shet. Jivraj Nensay, (5) Shet. Ranji Bhuramal, (6) Shet. Viji Lakhmsey, (7) Mr. U. B. Rawest, (8) Mr. D. M. Salegonkar, (9) Mr. L. N. Chavan, (10) Mr. C. R. Mavekar, (11) Mr. Bhagant Sharma, (12) Mr. J. K. Modi, (13) Mr. R. S. Nimkar, (14) Mr. S. V. Lohit, (15) Mr. K. D. Dhume, (16) Mr. P. V. Jogalekar and (17) Mr. B. G. Parelkar.

**A MOTOR FATALITY.**

Another fatal motor accident took place on the 8th instant, the victim of which was Lata Bachu, who succumbed to the injuries which he received by his having been run over by motor car No. 9463, driven by one Mr. A. S. Trollop, an engineer. It appears that about 6-35 p.m. on the day in question, Mr. Trollop was driving his car along Mayo Road towards Queen's Road, and while on the south side of the road he was stopped by the Traffic Regulation Officer. A few seconds he was allowed to proceed, and after he had gone a few yards, it is stated, Taju jumped in front of the car from an island in the middle of the road. Mr. Trollop, it is further stated, slightly swerved to avoid the accident, but Taju was struck by the right handguard of the car and fell, and a wheel of the car went over his head. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was found that his ribs were fractured. He died in the hospital.

At an inquest held regarding his death, by Mr. A. P. King, the Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

**BOMBAY POLICE COURT.****TECHNICALLY GUILTY OF THEFT.**

At the Bhopalend Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sert. Parker charged Mohan Baloo, Mawji Panna and Huseen Agha with the theft of Rs. 8 in cash and fountain pen from the person of one Baloo Keshav residing at Cut Road.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 12th of April when the complainant was sleeping on a bench on the Wodehouse Bridge, he was caught by his shirt by the accused No. 1. He was taken down from the person of one Baloo Keshav residing at Cut Road. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 12th of April when the complainant was sleeping on a bench on the Wodehouse Bridge, he was caught by his shirt by the accused No. 1. He was taken down from the person of one Baloo Keshav residing at Cut Road. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 12th of April when the complainant was sleeping on a bench on the Wodehouse Bridge, he was caught by his shirt by the accused No. 1. He was taken down from the person of one Baloo Keshav residing at Cut Road.

After this his coat was searched by the same accused, who after taking away from it a handkerchief and a fountain pen, ran away with accused Nos. 2 and 3. The complainant brought the matter to the notice of the police, and the police, after hearing, made enquiries, and arrested all the accused.

**PLEA OF GRAVE PROVOCATION.**  
All the accused pleaded guilty. His Worship, after having heard the evidence, stated that he could believe the defence of accused No. 1 that he had grave provocations from the complainant, on account of his having spread false and scandalous reports about him; but he was technically guilty and therefore, he sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment. His Worship further stated that accused No. 2 and No. 3 should, under no circumstances, have been brought under the above charge, as they had not abetted in the theft and that there was no satisfactory evidence to show that they had assisted the complainant. He, therefore, discharged accused No. 2 and No. 3.

**FINE OF RS. 40 FOR RASH DRIVING OF VICTORIA.**

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Fourth District Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Choud. B. B. D. Jadhav, Victoria driver No. 1611, was charged with rash and negligent driving, along Dastur Road on the 12th instant. It appears that on Tuesday noon, Laxman Genu, the complainant, was going along the road in front of the carriage, which knocked him down from behind and consequently he received injuries on the cheeks. It was alleged that the accused then drove away and was afterwards arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 and further ordered that the fine, if recovered, should be paid to the complainant by way of compensation.

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## THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, April 14, 1921.

## LORD READING ON EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

Every shade of political opinion in this country is agreed to give the new Viceroy a fair trial, and has, in consequence, tacitly adopted the attitude of interested spectator of his Excellency's doings. The desire to give him a fair trial is in no way diminished by a perusal of his first public pronouncements in India; for his Excellency's speeches in Bombay breathe in every word a spirit of open-mindedness that offers the most favourable augury for the personal success of the Viceroy and the prompt redress of India's national wrongs. If, therefore, we take up his speech in reply to the address of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for a fuller discussion, we can assure his Excellency that it is in no spirit of carping criticism, but merely to find indications, if any, of the new era of justice in India. For a statesman of his record it was but natural that Lord Reading should suggest in his reply that India's commercial and exchange troubles were no isolated occurrence but rather a link in the now entire chain of the whole world's misfortune. There is, in fact, no danger of Indian publicists being permitted to overlook this aspect, as our Haileys are too clever not to avail

themselves of such specious pretences to escape the consequences of their own particular blunders. And we sincerely trust Lord Reading will not fall a victim to this all too common strategy in India, to conceal individual acts of mismanagement under high-sounding pretences of universal, unpreventable misfortunes. We would, however, like to know from our official financiers why is it that India, which during the war was in a happy position to find for her exports a market at any price, and whose exchange difficulties were shared by those countries to whom the war had come as a blessing in disguise, a very thin disguise, it is true,—should find herself now, after two years of peace, in a radically different position. During the war there were all sorts of control over her trade, and all sorts of influences at work to encourage her to export what the Allies were badly in need of. After the war control has gradually been reduced or done away with, and trade is free. There is now no apparent influence at work to encourage any particular kind of trade. Yet during the war her exchange was rapidly growing in her favour, and since the war, or since the Reverse Councils tragedy, exchange has as rapidly gone against her. His Lordship will do well to ponder over this fact that while India, who during the war occupied a position more or less analogous to that of the United States from the standpoint of the balance of trade, and was finding her exchange movement in the same direction as that in the United States, should now find herself in such a fundamentally different situation.

For our part, with all deference to the financial reputation of the Viceroy, with every desire not to complicate matters or prejudice issues, we cannot help observing that the influence of world factors in the specific currency muddle of India is exaggerated, if it is not specially created for personal ends by interested financiers. Had India during the war refused her exports unless she was honestly, properly paid for them, the aftermath of war would not have found us in a position, whose show of splendour could tempt our financial nimblecomps to gamble away our resources. We cannot, of course, urge this argument at this stage with any greater force than the similar political contention that if India had refrained from serving the British Empire in its hour of need, unless she was first raised fully, frankly, and without possibility of ambiguity to the status of self-governing Dominion, she need not have had now to deplore the Amritsar massacres, or fight the Government on a Non-Cooperation basis. These are matters past regret, but not, we hope, past remedy. In this particular instance we are by no means convinced that his Excellency was right in laying the stress he did on world factors. For consider this. The Indian Currency had been "managed," ever since 1899, on the basis of an artificially raised coin. We accepted payments for our produce in this artificially appreciated currency in the faith that when we wanted the token rupee to be converted into the Standard Gold, we should have but to ask for it, and our Government would carry out our wishes. For were there not the great Reserves piling up year after year, and belonging to us? It is true, they were placed outside India, but those responsible for them said, it was to keep them out of harm's way, out of the possibility of being hoarded so as not to be accessible in an hour of need. For twenty years we trusted, and in a month we were betrayed. For twenty years we saved and accumulated our resources, and in a month they were squandered away beyond the possibility of recovery. For twenty years we accepted an intrinsically over-valued coin in the firm faith that Government would give us the full honest equivalent when we wanted it, and at the first unfavourable turn in the bargain with the people, "our" Government promptly broke their pledged solemn pledges. The Viceroy will have enough to do if he sticks to his task of doing justice to India. His Lordship is welcome not to decide until he has heard all sides. For our part we are convinced that the tragedy of the Reverse Councils could not possibly have occurred, had not India's currency been placed from the beginning of this century on a false foundation, had not India's accumulated resources been placed outside her territory and beyond her control.

We shall not repeat the oft-repeated tale of how the Government of India first raised the price of silver by their own unconsidered, ill-planned, unscientific programme of silver coinage, and then bewailed the rise in the price of silver as compelling them to forswear themselves. We shall not now touch upon the expedients that the English financiers employed, in collaboration with those of America, to stabilise the Anglo-American exchange during the war. Lord Reading has taken too prominent and too personal a part in those

adventures, for him lightly to forget the great national experiment of mobilising all foreign securities to be sold abroad as a set-off against adverse exchange; he is too good a financier, too honest a judge not to understand the possibility of such a remedy in the Anglo-Indian exchange, with such a huge amount of India's public debt in the hands of Englishmen, long before the tragedy of Reverse Councils could have been contemplated. We only mention them to urge on the attention of his Excellency that the stress on world factors is likely to be overdone, under the peculiar conditions of India. Lord Reading is yet too new to this country for us to put him this poser: His Lordship has told an expectant world that his Viceroyalty in India is going to be an era of justice. Does justice to the wronged involve and imply punishment to the wrongdoer? If it does, we cannot commend it too early to the attention of his Excellency that a reiteration of cosmic causes as having brought about the specific misfortunes of India will only too surely end in letting off the guilty parties, not only without punishment—we in India are not vindictive, and if we were, we have no earthly chance of being allowed to indulge in this human weakness, so that we have perforce to be forgiving,—but also without their guilt being brought home to them, leaving thereby a legitimate doubt about the very existence of guilt at all. Lord Reading would in that case run a great risk of having permanently to adopt the role of Job's comforter. India, His Lordship will know, is badly off; but he will also be told that other countries are worse off, and there is an end to the matter. In the case of the currency muddle strict, impartial justice demands that if wrong to the people of India be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, means of reparation must be forthwith discovered. We have already suggested that the loss of 35 crores—the ostensible measure of the damage suffered—be made good by the British Imperial Government by replacing our securities, or be repaired by the Government of India by cancelling *pro tanto* our War contribution to England. We trust Lord Reading will have courage enough to enforce his decree, when he has judged and been able to allocate the blame, to fix the guilt, to devise the punishment.

## THE ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW.

"The Englishman" of Calcutta has paid us the compliment of devoting a leading article to the now famous telegram we published relating to the Greek advance in Anatolia. In the course of that article we read:

One of the most disappointing features of the present situation in India is the fact that so many presumably educated men, through whom the appeal to the masses is being made, altogether misapprehend the British temper. They have come to the conclusion that the large concessions that have been made to Indian sentiment have been dictated solely by fear and are by no means due to a sense of justice. In the case of the Turkish Empire there are two reasons why Moslem opinion in this country should be consulted. The first is that Moslem soldiers played a great and worthy part in the War, and the second is that it is just and right that deference should be shown to the religious views of a very large section of the population of the Empire. It was due to an appreciation and understanding of Mahomedan feeling in the matter that the Government of India pressed upon the Home Government its desire that the Sultan should be allowed to retain his sovereignty and that Constantinople should remain in the hands of the Turk. It is Constantinople, after all, which is the crown and glory of modern Islam. The Turks, of course, have lost some territories, but the major part of these losses remain in the hands of the Arabs, who are themselves Moslems, and there has just been concluded, in London, a Conference which as the result of pressure put by the British Government upon the rest of the Allies has granted concessions to the Turks which they themselves describe as generous and for which they have expressed their gratitude. Had it not been for the British Government no concessions would have been made and the Turks would have been forced to leave Constantinople.

The obvious reason why "concessions" to the Muslims cannot be attributed to a sense of justice in the British Government is that the British Government does not possess a sense of justice, as has been shown by the Greek occupation of Thrace and Smyrna, the British occupation of Mesopotamia, the Anglo-Zionist occupation of Palestine, the French occupation of Syria, and the Allied occupation of Constantinople, as well as by other provisions of the Treaty of Sevres which show not only lack of any perception of abstract justice, but total absence of the sense of honour since everyone of these provisions breaks a solemn pledge given by the Government of England either to the Indian Muslims or the Arab Muslims during the war, or to the Turks at the armistice. We differ, as an Englishman, with our Calcutta contemporary. We say there was no reason whatsoever "why Muslim opinion in this country

should be consulted." England had only to do what she had bound herself to do by solemn pledges, and "Muslim opinion in this country" would have been content. Nor can we, as an Englishman, feel quite so happy as our contemporary evidently feels, because the "major part" of the territories lost to Turkey remain in the hands of the Arabs, who are themselves Moslems. The major part of the territories lost to Turkey, and inhabited by Arabs, are desert. The rich and populous portions—Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine—have been grabbed by the Allies, in spite of Britain's assurance of complete self-government given to the peoples of those countries, and in spite of all the solemn talk of the Allies concerning "self-determination." Moreover, "had it not been for the British Government," the demands of Muslims could have been satisfied at the first Paris Conference, when the French were willing to give up their claim to Syria, if the British upon their side would relinquish their designs on Palestine and Mesopotamia and their plans to benefit unduly the untrustworthy and servile but most greedy Greeks. Italy has always been in favour of a self-denying ordinance.

Our contemporary shows a lack of knowledge of the facts of recent diplomatic history when it says that "had it not been for the British Government no concessions would have been made." The Government of India is another matter. But the argument of the Government of India has been the threat of trouble; which would almost justify us in averring that the concessions made to Turkey have been due to fear. It is a most unfortunate truth, well known to British Labour no less than to the "vested interests" in England and elsewhere, that the British Government now yields to nothing else. It will not keep its promises unless it is afraid to break them. Such is the result of reckless opportunism. We have no quarrel with the general tenor of "The Englishman's" remarks which show no favour whatsoever for the Greeks and seem to be inspired by kindly feeling for the Indian Muslims. "The main point," says "The Englishman" "is that there is no British sentiment in favour of the Greeks." We believe that there is none, among the English people. But the British Government undoubtedly supported the unjust pretensions of the Greeks to rule in Thrace and Asia Minor, and politicians "in the know" were saying openly in London last September that a well-known Anglo-Greek financier, whose sympathy with Greek Imperialism is notorious, was "running Lloyd George and Venizelos together."

## Notes of the Day.

### The Coal Strike.

There is growing evidence that the ultimate good sense of the Britishers is at last prevailing in regard to the coal crisis in England. Mr. Lloyd George, with his characteristic agility of mind, has yielded to the inevitable by forgoing his insistence upon the engineers returning to work as a condition precedent to the resumption of negotiations. On the other hand, the miners have had the good sense to urge all members of the Federation to refrain from all action which might interfere with the measures necessary for the safety of the mines or which might necessitate the use of force by the Government. It is evident that so far the victory has been with the miners who have not substantially receded from their original position. And so negotiations have begun for arriving at a compromise between the conflicting proposals of the miners and the mine-owners. And Mr. Lloyd George has further yielded so far as to promise financial assistance to tide over the present depression—a considerable climb down from his original slogan of "no subsidy"—and has thus prepared the way for a conciliatory atmosphere. If this atmosphere is not to be disturbed it is essential that nothing should be done to provoke Labour. Evidently the wisdom of this course is not realised by Reuter's representative in London who draws considerably on his imagination to twist facts so far as the attitude and motives of Labour are concerned. He would perform his duty better by sending us prompt information regarding the development of the crisis instead of inflicting on us his own misinterpretation of it. A message received late last night says that the postponed strike of the Triple Alliance will begin to-morrow night. Evidently this means that the negotiations have failed.

### Sun Yat Sen.

It is not quite clear from the brief cable we published yesterday whether the "Parliament" which has elected Dr. Sun Yat Sen President of the Chinese Republic is the Parliament which holds its sessions in

Peking or whether it is the "Extraordinary Parliament" which the Reformers of the Southern Provinces have set up at Canton. We are inclined to believe that it is the latter, seeing that the message announcing the election comes from Canton, the headquarters of Sun Yat Sen and his followers. The Southern Provinces of the Celestial Republic have not yet been reconciled to the recognised Government of the North, which has its capital in Peking, and the election of Sun Yat Sen as President of the Republic is evidently intended only as a repudiation of the *de facto* Government and its Parliament. Similarly, the resolution declaring the "Reorganised Military Government" to be the legal Government of China is to be understood only as a resolve to uphold the claims of the "Military Government" which exists, side by side with the civil Government, in Peking and in many ways dominates it at present. This Military Government has been set up by a group of reforming generals and military governors headed by Chang Tso-lin, Governor-General of the three Manchurian Provinces. It will be recalled that towards the middle of last year this group was instrumental in driving out of power Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, a noted pro-Japanese intriguer, who was wielding an unhealthy influence on the Peking Government. The Military Government stands for radical reforms in the system of administration and for complete nationalisation of the services. It has evidently little sympathy with the pro-Japanese party. It is a happy augury for the unification of China that this Military Government, which dominates the political situation, has found supporters among the hitherto irreconcilable reformers of the South. The reconciliation of the rival Governments of the North and South and their final submergence in the Military Government, resulting in the ultimate evolution of a truly representative national Government of China, seems to be within sight. Every genuine well-wisher of the Celestial Republic would wish that such a consummation may be achieved peacefully and without any bloodshed.

### Kanara Forest Committee.

A correspondent who signs himself "Kanaran" complains that while we have published correspondence upholding the views expressed in our editorial note of the 4th instant we have refrained from giving equal facility to those differing from us to state their opinions. We have not published the several communications we received both before and after the note was written, because we hold that enough publicity has been given by the two letters we have already published—those from Messrs. Warty and Dubhakar—to the two sides of the controversy that has arisen in connection with the committee. We have also stated our own views on the subject. It is not, therefore, fair to accuse us of any partiality. Further we understand that the Minister of Forests is likely to announce shortly the personnel of the Committee. We do not, therefore, think that at this stage any useful purpose will be served by further discussion of the likely composition of the Committee. Our view as regards the composition of the Committee has already been given. And it is this: that there must be a non-official majority on the Committee and that the non-official element on the Committee must be such as to command the confidence of the people of Kanara. If these two conditions are not satisfied, the Committee will be a burden on the tax-payer, a nuisance and a failure.

### Government House Mural Decorations.

The designs for the mural decorations to be executed in the Durbar Hall of Government House by the students of our School of Art are now ready and have been already approved by His Excellency the Governor. On seeing these designs, we distinctly feel that there is a brilliant future before Bombay in the work of the renaissance of Art in India. The subjects selected for these decorations are not of a mythological, symbolical or historical character. They illustrate the daily life of this great country. Fruit-gathering, carpentering, gardening, harvesting and such other work is shown in them with rare felicity and charm. What little taint of realism is to be found in the frescoes executed in the School of Art building, and which were shown open to the public at the end of last year, has altogether disappeared from these designs. They are really and truly decorative in feeling. And they show considerable improvement in the inventive faculty of Indians. Miss Mehra Bambat gives promise in her designs made here of notable artistic achievement in the future. Messrs. Joshi, Bhonsale, Nandankar and Babu Rao also deserve to be congratulated for the excellent designing work they are doing under the guidance of Mr. Solomon. Is it the Calcutta or the Bombay artists who will be able to reproduce and even repair the Bash frescoes in the Gwalior State? We might well ask now.

# "PREFER DEATH TO BONDAGE!"

The National Week ended with yesterday—the Jallianwalla Bagh Day. The week has been one of great national activity. Meetings after meetings have been held, and large collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund have been made. On the 7th a huge meeting was held at Shantaram's Chawl when Lala Lajpat Rai, Mrs. Naidu and others addressed the audience. Since then Mr. Gandhi has been in Bombay and he also addressed two meetings and appealed for funds and the appeal was responded to generously by the public, especially by women who gave their ornaments in aid of the fund. Yesterday again there were two meetings held—one for women and the other for men. Both these meetings were presided over by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The whole of yesterday was devoted to national work. Everywhere in the city could be seen the Swaraj Sabha volunteers clad in spotless Khaddar and with Gandhi caps. They were busy collecting money for the Swaraj Fund. Yesterday was the second of the Hartals during the National Week. The week thus ended without any untoward incident, but with a great deal of work to the credit of the national workers.

## CLOSING DAY'S HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

PASSES OFF WITHOUT UNTOWARD INCIDENTS.

Bombay observed another Hartal yesterday. The National Week which came to an end yesterday began and ended with Hartals. As on the previous occasion there was only a partial Hartal, but more shops were closed yesterday than on the 7th. All along the Girgaum Road, Grant Road and in Byculla, Bhuleswar, Bhendi Bazar, Pydhonie, etc., most of the shops were closed, though here and there some small shops were open. Null Bazar too was closed almost entirely, except a few vegetable and meat stalls, for the convenience of the people, but the other shops were not opened at all. At the Crawford Market also the great majority of the stalls were closed, only a few vegetable and meat stalls being kept open. The Cloth Market, Jhaveri Bazar, Abdul Rahman Street, Shaik Memon Street, and other streets surrounding this busy hive of Indian merchants were entirely closed. Mandvi and Chhakra fared the same fate and so also Dana Bunder, Marwadi Bazar, etc. Both the Stock Exchanges were closed, and the Cotton Market followed suit. Although there was no complete Hartal in the city, most of the shops were closed. Victoria and trams were running as usual, though in the morning there were fewer vehicles. The mills were also open. The Swaraj Sabha volunteers were prominent everywhere, being collecting funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

## LADIES' MEETING.

"RAJIKYA HINDI STREE SAMAJ" FOUNDED

A very crowded meeting of Indian women was held last evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya with a view to contribute their quota to the ways and means suggested by Mahatma Gandhi for the speedy attainment of Swaraj. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The meeting was very enthusiastic throughout and a large number of women had to go away as there was no accommodation. During and after the meeting collections of money were made and names were enlisted for the Congress membership.

## MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said she was glad to see them and address them again after two years. They knew for what purpose they had met there. This day two years ago on the 13th April, their brethren of the Punjab had met at Amritsar to protest against the Rowlatt Act—the Black Act as it was called—and inform Government of their objection. But General Dyer machine-gunned their countrymen who had met peacefully to protest against the Act and killed and wounded thousands of Indians. Two years after the event a Hartal had been proclaimed in the whole of India—for they had got no justice and the guilty had not been punished.

## Highest types of Indian Womanhood.

Had they met there that day simply to express their sorrow, for the death of their innocent countrymen?

No. They had met there to consider how best they could serve their Motherland. When she had been in England and was giving her evidence before the Parliamentary Committee she was asked whether the women in India were uneducated, steeped in ignorance, and unfitted to take part in politics, and she had to tell them that when English women were wandering as savages in the forest, half-civilised, India was producing the highest types of womanhood like Sita and Savitri and they represented all that was best in woman. To-day Indians were non-cooperating with Government and they did not want to have anything to do with a Government which could not give them justice and right their wrongs. The heart of India was full of sorrow for the death of their countrymen in the Punjab, but they were now brave and were not afraid to face the machine-guns of a foreign government. They were not afraid of the repressive measures which Government might put into force, because they were the sons of heroes for which Bharatvarsha had gained immortal fame throughout the world.

Mrs. Naidu said it was useless to attend

meetings, pass resolutions and then go home and forget everything about them. The women of India had to work for their country; they had to assist their Motherland in these critical times. The days of arm-chair politicians had gone by. Formerly they knew what sort of work the Congress was doing. They used to meet for three days make speeches, enjoy themselves and then disperse all over India and forget everything about it, until they met again next year.

## Give us our Honour.

But Indians did not want that sort of Congress in those days. They were made of a different stuff. They did not want any luxuries; they did not want fineries; what did they want then? They wanted to regain their self-respect; they wanted to be patriotic; they wanted to be self-reliant; they wanted to stand on their own feet and they wanted to live and die for their beloved country. They wanted Swaraj! Before the advent of the British to this country Indians were fighting between themselves, now and then, winning a battle here and losing one there. But what were they now? They had been made effeminate and weak and helpless. Indians were unable to protect even their own womanhood and they had fallen low. It was stated that the British had given them railways, telegraphs, telephones, phonographs and many other articles of "civilisation". To those who said that the answer of all self-respecting Indians was—"Take away all those things, but give us back the one precious thing that you have taken away from us. That was our *izzat* our honour!" These haunts of civilisation were nothing before their self-respect, and they did not want them. She had been to France, to England, to Scandinavia, to Denmark and many other countries but nowhere had she seen women as they had in this country. A woman in India was devoted to her husband, her life was consecrated to him and to her household, her life was one continuous self-sacrifice. It was therefore not very difficult for Indian women to work for Swaraj and for their political freedom. Mahatma Gandhi had compared them to Savitri, to Sita and they must justify him.

Indians had done their best to get some sort of justice from the Government, but it was all in vain. They must have known that more than seven crores of their brothers were going without a single square meal in a day, and many of their countrymen were dying of hunger. And women of India were spending their money in buying luxuries, fineries, silks from France and lace from other countries? Was it right that they should do so while their countrymen were dying of hunger? Indian women must make a resolution from that very day that they would not help send a single pie out of India, that they would only buy Swadeshi clothes, however rough they might be. Formerly Indian women were buying muslin from Dacca and silks from this country, they were famed throughout the world, but now they were wasting their money on foreign luxuries. Mahatma Gandhi had asked them to abjure these foreign things for ever. He asked them to keep the *charkha* in their household and make daily use of it. She had been to many countries in Europe and everywhere the womenfolk used the *charkha* and made cloth for use in their households. Indian women had cotton at hand and they could easily manufacture cloth from it, Indian women must make a holy resolve to serve their motherland in these rough clothes; only then would they get Swaraj.

## Death Preferable to Bondage.

Concluding Mrs. Naidu said, Mr. Gandhi had asked them also to get a crore of ruppes for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and she had not the least doubt that they could very easily collect that sum. Bombay alone could give that amount for the winning of Swaraj. Indian womanhood should wear country-made clothes and thus help the country. Mrs. Naidu was sure that man alone could not win freedom, women also had to help and without their help they would not get freedom. Indian women were not weak and were not illiterate and they were prepared to serve their country whatever might come. They must be prepared to win Swaraj and serve their country; they must be prepared to win the *izzat* of their country. They could best do it by becoming members of the Congress. Death was far more preferable to their present shame, their bondage, and their servitude. All over the world—in Poland and everywhere else—the women were always ready to serve their country by sacrificing their lives. Had Indian women forgotten the bright examples of Savitri, Damayanti and Sita? Had they forgotten their sacrifice? Only by emulating them could they hope to win Swaraj for India. (Loud Cheers.)

## ATIA BEGUM SAHEBA.

Atia Begum Sahiba then said:—"To-day is the first day of a hopeful age, when we women have collected in one place to determine to obtain the one goal of success nearest our hearts and for which the country has at last risen and the echo of which is resounding even in the most obscure and remote corner, that is, 'Swarajya'."

So far the men were struggling and I say that they may struggle on and on, and that their process of achieving the object will be very incomplete, and slow unless a gigantic stride is made by women to take up this thread of work in their own hands and not rest for a single moment until they have acquired what they have set themselves to do and it is so easy, for after all I am only asking you to assert your own magni-

## INDIA'S HOMAGE TO JALLIANWALLA MARTYRS.

## WOMEN'S RESOLVE TO SHARE MEN'S WOES.

## OBSERVANCE OF AMRITSAR ANNIVERSARY

Yesterday, the 13th of April, all India paid homage to the martyred souls of Jallianwalla. Men and women observed fast; merchants declared 'hartal' and citizens, in public meetings assembled, once again declared their preparedness for sacrifice for obtaining Swarajya—never mind what sacrifices were required of them for that.

"Death is far more preferable to our present shame, our bondage and our servitude," declared Mrs. Naidu, in her ringing voice

scintillating individuality which has been your birth-right from pre-historic times and which has not left you but owing to the utter degeneracy of men has been crippled momentarily. Our men with their hypocrisies and selfishnesses were reduced to a tottering mass till recently, and therefore, quite incapable of guidance. Be true to yourselves and help the men to bring the day closer when we shall have the intense gratification of calling out the joyous cry that "Swarajya is ours."

## Resolution.

The resolution which has to be passed to-day is as follows:—

Whereas the British Government have failed to do complete justice to the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, this public meeting of women of Bombay, with a view soon to obtain Swarajya, unanimously resolves the founding of "Rajikya Hind Stree Samaj, Bombay"; and in accordance with the wishes of the All-India Congress Committee recommends all women of Bombay:—(a) to become members of the District Congress Committees of the wards in which they are residing; (b) to collect money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund; and (c) to help the introduction of "*charkhas*" in all Bombay homes; and further appoints a Committee, with power to add, to take all necessary action for the above-mentioned purposes.

I know that as I read the lines I am voicing your inner sentiments that the time has come when we have to set to work resolutely, with no other thoughts to distract us for "Swarajya is our religion and soul," and without soul and religion there can be no life.

Mahatma Gandhiji has pointed out to us the way of attaining, "simple living and high thinking" of self-purification and self-reliance and with which plan we shall be able to fall in very easily as it is quite natural to us.

## Day of Fire-Day of Blood-Day of Grief

This meeting is the preliminary step of climbing the ladder before us. Let us try to do so as quickly as possible. Please remember that the secret of success is effacing "self" and immersing yourself into "earnestness of purpose and will." Before we leave this room we must each feel that we have done our sacred duty for to-day and begin to think what we have to do to-morrow. To-day is the 13th of April, the day of fire and the day of blood and the day of grief for the martyrs that have fallen at the merciless hands of the relentless wolves whose rapacious hunger is not going to be appeased with the blood that they have sucked. For them the 13th of April was the day of a pre-arranged systematic destruction to follow and soon after other blood has flown and will flow: for had it been a mistake on the part of the officials in charge; the higher authorities would have intervened, revolted, would have called shame, would have afforded justice, would have given redress, would have apologised, would have begged forgiveness would have promised that such a mistake shall not occur again. But instead the gigantic crime was not only upheld but applauded, the criminals were lionised and praised. This terrible new scheme of destruction was repeated and almost every day. We open the papers to find that a few innocent lives have been sacrificed without rhyme or reason. All this is a very clear indication that the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre was the initial step of it.

## 'Amritsar-India's Salvation

Mahatma Gandhiji calls this week, the week of mourning and India at large considers the Amritsar affair an overwhelming calamity but to me it was an event of deep joy and gratification that at last something was responsible to purge this dull sensibilities and sickening torpor, into which the harassed nation had been thrown. Dyer is considered a blood-thirsty monster, but if you will contemplate for a moment, you will see that he has proved the greatest benefactor that India has had for the last hundred and fifty years!!!!

It is he who has roused us at last to full consciousness. It is he who is giving us back our freedom—the beautiful freedom.

held in connection with the National Week. "Have you forgotten the bright example of Savitri, Damayanti and Sita? Have you forgotten their sacrifices?" asked Mrs. Naidu of her lady friends. She impressed upon them that only by emulating them they could win Swarajya for India. "You must be prepared to win the 'izzat' of your country."

Bombay ladies have resolved to found the "Rajikya Hind Stree Samaj" with a view to reinforce efforts to obtain Swaraj.

wrought in peace and love, which is going to prove a balm to our tortured souls.

## Duty of India's womanhood.

This being the condition to-day, with our eyes fully open and the work marked out to us we know what we have to do.

The women have to become members of the Rajikya Hind Stree Samaj and also of District Congress Committee of the wards in which they are residing; secondly you have all to give money and collect money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and thirdly, you have to introduce the *Charkhas* in your homes, for *Charkha* will sing to you the music of "Swarajya" and Swarajya will be gained.

## SHRIMATI AVANTIKABAI GOKHALAY

Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhalay said, in seconding the resolution, she had personally seen the Jallianwalla Bagh and there the deaths of their countrymen were writ large on the walls in blood. They had not merely to express their sorrow but to do their duty for their country, so that no such horrible atrocities should again occur in this country. Unless women were prepared to do their share of work for the uplift of Mother-India they would never be able to get Swaraj. Indian women had not fallen so low that they could not become members of the Congress by payment of a small sum of 4 annas per year, even if their husbands were Government servants. She appealed to them to use the *charkha* in their households and never again to give it up. The *charkha* was capable of spinning fine yarn and they could use the cloth made therefrom. They could not do better than by adopting the *charkha* and thus becoming independent. It was better to work on the *charkha* and gain their livelihood than serve in other capacities. On them depended the winning of Swarajya. Women could do a good deal of work for their country and thus help to win Swarajya. By adopting the *charkha* they would purify themselves and at the same time serve their country. She appealed to them to help liberally the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

## MRS. MOTIWALLA.

Mrs. Tapibai Motiwalla in supporting the resolution said Government had broken the Queen's Proclamation and had never kept the promises contained in it. India which was once the foremost nation in the world, in all departments of life, had now fallen low in the scale of nations. It was better to die than to lose their *izzat*. Their country was in a very critical condition now and it was the duty of women to help it to win Swarajya. Quoting the example of the American Independence, she said Americans then resolved not to use any British-made goods; they made cloth in every household and discarded English-made things and thus won their independence. Let them use Swadeshi goods and use the *charkha*. Were they incapable of devoting one hour daily to that purpose for the sake of the freedom of India? They had nearly three crores of widows in the country who were wasting their lives, and if they took up the spinning they could do an immense amount of good to India. Let the women of India enlist themselves in the army of Mahatma Gandhi for the winning of Swarajya. We have to show the world that Indian women were not savages, were not uneducated and were not un-patriotic. The present was a Dharma Uddha, battle of righteousness, battle of right over wrong and they were sure to win if they did the right thing. She appealed to them to devote one hour of their time to the *charkha*.

## MRS. PICKTHALL.

Mrs. Pickthall said she had never spoken at a meeting before, and hoped never to do so again. It was for the women to put the precepts of Mahatma Gandhi into practice. It was now for women to act for the winning of Swarajya and also to bring up their children to be strong and healthful citizens for the winning of self-government for In-

dia. She assured the meeting of her fullest sympathy.

## MRS. CAPTAIN.

Mrs. Captain said a good deal had been said about the virtues of the *charkha*, but one aspect of it had not been mentioned and it was that the *charkha* meant to-day not only Swarajya, but the emancipation of Indian womanhood. Today their women had to work in the mills and they had to go to Fiji and they all knew what it meant. Another thing she wanted to say was that if they could not heartily and willingly give 4 annas to the Congress then they had better not pay a *dal* for their *dar* as a religious movement, a spiritual movement. She appealed to them in conclusion to take up the *charkha* and become members of the Congress organisation.

## Appeal to Pay to Swaraj Fund.

Atia Begum asked every woman to give Rs. 10—Rs. 5 for the *charkha*, Rs. 3 for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, Re. 1 for the Congress membership and Re. 1 for the Association. She also appealed to every woman to enlist twenty members for the Congress organisation, each willing to pay Rs. 10, for similar purposes.

Mrs. Govindji Madhooji further supported the resolution. Mrs. Naidu in putting the resolution to vote appealed to the women of Bombay if they were unable to pay Rs. 10 to pay at least 4 annas and thus become members of the Congress. They should make it their duty to contribute their mite towards the Swarajya Fund.

The resolution was then passed and the meeting terminated.

## "DAY OUT" 114.

## MEETING AT SHANTARAM CHAWL.

In the evening the citizens celebrated the anniversary of the "Jallianwalla" by holding a mass meeting at Shantaram's Chawl, when about ten thousand people collected. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided and Messrs. Marmaduke Pickthall, K. P. Khadilkar and Lala Govardhandas addressed the meeting.

Mr. Yeshwant V. Nene, while proposing Mrs. Naidu to the chair, said that there was no better person to preside over that evening's deliberations than Mrs. Naidu whose service to the Motherland were too numerous to be related.

## "THE FIELD OF MARTYRDOM."

Mrs. Naidu at the outset remarked that as every one of them knew they had gathered there in that great meeting to do honour to their martyrs who had laid down their lives two years ago at the Jallianwalla Bagh where they had gathered—in the same manner as they gathered that evening at Shantaram's Chawl—to protest against a bad Act passed by the Government of India. That was as peaceful a meeting as theirs of that evening, and some had come there with children in their arms. The old came leaning on the staff, and children came in gay mood to attend the meeting. Some moments after, Dyer came with his arms and army and turned the machine-guns on them. Men, women and children were shot down, hundreds were killed and hundreds of the wounded were left during the whole night to the inclemency of the weather. Then followed the martial agony of the Punjab, which has now become the national agony. And that evening, they gathered there to commemorate that memorable day of Jallianwalla Bagh, where Hindu and Mahomedan blood flew on the ground. She was not there that evening to awaken in them a feeling of revenge; she was there to ask them to look back to that field of martyrdom.

## SWARAJ—THE ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. Khadilkar, speaking in Marathi, said they had assembled there to celebrate a memorable day of 1919. On that day two years ago, people assembled at a place, as peacefully as they met there, and then Dyer came with his machine-guns and fired on them. Men, women and children alike were shot without any warning, and their blood flowed on the ground of Amritsar. The only punishment meted out to that murderer was that somebody regretted on his behalf, saying that it was "an error of judgment." Indians were now celebrating that day to keep the happenings of that memorable day alive in their mind and to devise a remedy against such massacres in future. And the remedy was what Mahatma Gandhi preached to them. They should never forget Jallianwalla till the remedy against such national humiliations was not got at hand. They must resolve that evening to prepare themselves even to die, if it was necessary to attain their goal, Swaraj—the only remedy against all humiliations.

## DAY OUT OF NIGHT.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall said it was fitting that there should be a platform speech at that meeting by one who was by birth an Englishman. He was not there to apologise for the horrible massacre at Jallianwalla Bagh and he was not there to say that he was sorry for what had happened. He had grief for the victims of the Punjab. Those things have opened the eyes of all honest people all the world over, otherwise, all these things would have gone on without being realized as to their real significance. He had been called a fanatic in England many times and on his coming down to Bombay he had been called a fanatic once and it was Col. Wedgwood who said so in a Mahomedan meeting and that evening he (speaker) spoke before them as a "fanatic." He was trying to be a faithful servant of a higher Power. When that

morning, he was thinking of that tragedy, at Jallianwalla Bagh two verses from the Quran were floating before his eyes. They were meaning that God was more powerful than man. Now supposing they tried to find the test what would they choose? Supposing there were only two alternatives, would they then would they rather commit injustice or would they rather be victims of injustice? The man who was a servant of God would rather be a victim to injustice. He would not like to keep his position or his prestige. He would try to deal justly with a low hand, rather than try to deal unjustly with a high hand.

In the shape of the Jallianwalla Bagh happenings, Alla had brought day out of night. All over the world, all honest people were the servants of Alla, arranged on one side for the freedom of India, for justice to India. Out of the sacred day of Amritsar has sprung this living tree of India's liberty. The tree was growing into life, having shrubs and flowers before their very eyes and spreading its shadow and the whole of India would have to remain beneath its branches in order that every man and woman should be free.

## "A GOOD SHOOTING DAY!"

Lala Govardhandas, speaking in Hindi, said on the 6th instant while speaking from that platform he had said that on the 6th of April, two years ago, a new spirit was awakened in the minds of Indians. Two years ago, when he came down to Bombay with the sad tale of the Punjab, some members of the then Congress Committee refused to believe that a civilized Government like the British were capable of perpetrating such horrors and he then went to Mr. Horniman, the Editor of "Bombay Chronicle," who too was reluctant to believe the tale and to publish it in the columns of his paper. But, when in course of time the horrible story got spread then they all believed it. The speaker asked the audience to imagine how horrible the scene must have been when ten thousand people gathered to hold a peaceful meeting and were shot, wounded and left to the mercy of weather for whole night. Fathers were shot in presence of their children, husbands in presence of wives and brothers in presence of brothers. Even in a war if an enemy is wounded he is not refused the necessary human succour.

After the massacre, on that very day, O'Dwyer, said "We have had a good shooting day to-day" and he said so the next morning also, while reporting some persons. They were saying that Mahatma Gandhi was preaching revolution and the speaker admitted it was revolution, but not a revolution like those that have been recorded in the histories of other nations. This was a novel revolution of non-violence and without any bloodshed. This revolution was being raised for the purpose of awakening in the minds of the people a spirit which would lead them to get in their hands the power to stop Jallianwalla tragedies in future.

## THE "DARGA" OF INDIAN PEOPLE.

In her concluding remarks, Mrs. Naidu asked whether the speeches they had listened to, had not given them sufficient courage to prepare themselves to address their national dishonour. Jallianwalla Bagh was the *Dargah* for the Indian people. It had produced a tree which will soon bear the fruit of Indian liberty. Their way to liberty was sacrifice and courage. India was now being trodden under the feet of alien people and it was their duty if they were men, to redeem their Motherland from that humiliation. Jallianwalla must be made a place pilgrimage of Indian Liberty, and it could not be done if they were not ready, for sacrifice.

## APRIL 13.

## HARTAL AT NAGPUR.

## (Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 13. As on the 6th instant, complete hartal was observed to-day at Nagpur. It passed off quietly.

## AT LUCKNOW.

## (Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 13. As on the 6th April, the city is again observing hartal to-day, all shops being closed, but a few tongs were this morning seen plying for hire.

## LALORE, April 13.

There was a complete hartal to-day in the city and Anarkali Bazar in commemoration of the Jallianwalla Bagh day, this being the second hartal during the Satyagraha Week. Reports have also been received of hartals in other places in the Punjab.

## CALCUTTA, April 13.

The anniversary of the Jallianwalla Bagh incident was observed to-day in Calcutta and suburbs. Hartal was observed especially in Indian quarters. Shops and bazaars were closed. In the evening, two meetings were held one by Marwadis and upcountry Hindus and Mahomedans and another by Bengalees. The speakers at both the meetings narrated the Punjab incidents and urged Non-Cooperation and boycott of British goods.

## BENARES, April 13.

All shows, bazar and business centres closed the whole day due to the hartal.

## Official & Personal.

Their Excellencies will give a grand party at Government House, Moolchandwar, on Tuesday, 3rd May, at 5 p.m.

## HOPES SHATTERED!

### TRIPLE ALLIANCE TO STRIKE AT LAST!

### CHANCES OF SETTLEMENT LOST.

The Civil War in Britain—the war between Labour on the one hand and Capital and Government on the other—will begin to-morrow.

According to the latest information, the Triple Alliance strike will commence at 10 o'clock at night, to-morrow.

This, evidently, falsifies all hopes raised by the earlier messages.

## TRIPLE ALLIANCE MANIFESTO.

### ACCUSATIONS AGAINST GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)  
LONDON, April 13.

There has been much criticism of inopportune publication yesterday evening of the Triple Alliance Manifesto which declared that the stoppage of the Railwaymen and Transport workers would begin, unless an offer was made to the miners which the Triple Alliance would be justified in recommending them to accept. The manifesto stated that the owners' offer fix the standard at fifty per cent. below the cost of living and accuses the Government of not being an impartial arbitrator but an active partisan.

## CONFERENCE OF OWNERS AND MINERS.

### GOVT PROPOSALS BEING CONSIDERED

LONDON, April 13.

2.50 p.m.—When the Coalowners and the Miners met at the Board of Trade this morning the Prime Minister, who presided, made the opening speech and then departed. Sir Robert Horne who was supported by Messrs. Stanley Baldwin, Bridgman and Bruce took charge of the Conference. Mr. Bruce, who is an ex-president of the South Wales Miners' Federation and is now the Labour Advisor to the Ministry of the Mines, met his colleagues for the first time since his appointment. The Conference adjourned after an hour until the afternoon. It is believed that the parties are considering the Government's proposals relating to the grant of financial assistance and it is expected that negotiations will last some time after to-day.

1.15 p.m.—The fact that the miners have now agreed to meet the owners is regarded as a positive evidence that the strike is certain to be settled and though there may be momentary setbacks, the ultimate issue is considered, in competent quarters, as beyond question.

### DIVISION IN RANKS.

The compromise, which was arranged on Saturday, is hailed with intense satisfaction throughout the whole country. Whereas the revolutionary section apparently thought that the strike would be general, division in ranks is once again manifested. The railwaymen and the transport workers have found that only half the men would respond and that the strike would inevitably fail.

There are also clear indications that the preparations of the Government particularly as regards the Emergency Powers Act and the extraordinary response by the public to the appeal for voluntary aid, have strongly influenced the promoters of the strike and have turned the scale against their persistence in an uncompromising attitude.

### FALL IN COST OF LIVING.

The Government circles are convinced that the strike, if it had taken place, would not have lasted for forty-eight hours nor would anyone have been short of necessities. The effect of the eventual resumption of work at lower wages, is expected to produce immediate fall in the cost of living. It is anticipated that such settlement would be the turning point in the depression of the trade, throughout the strike, there has been no loss of human life.

The Communists, who hoped to reap a harvest, realise the insignificance of their influence among the British working class. The intimation that the Government is prepared to grant monetary assistance to tide over the wage difficulty in the unproductive districts has greatly eased the situation.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATE.

### ADDITIONAL PROVISION.

LONDON, April 12.

A supplementary Army Estimate which was issued yesterday provides for an additional three hundred thousand men for Army and ten thousand for Air Force in consequence of proclamations calling up reserves and extending service and enlistment of Defence Force. The original Army estimate was for 341 thousand men and hence the strength of the Army is raised to 641 thousand.

## FINANCIAL STABILITY.

### HOPEFUL SIGN.

A hopeful sign that Financial stability is being given by an announcement that

## FRENCH EVACUATION OF CILICIA.

### ARMENIA'S APPEAL TO M. BRIAND.

### NOT TO WITHDRAW TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.  
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

Reuter learns from an Armenian source that in accordance with the recent Franco-Turkish agreement, the French have begun to evacuate Cilicia and the Armenians in Cilicia are faced with the alternative of massacre by the Turks or emigration en masse. They have therefore appealed to M. Briand not to withdraw the troops before an international gendarmerie is organised to keep the Turks in order. Meanwhile 150,000 Armenians have abandoned their homes.

## RE-ORGANISING ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

### IMPRACTICABLE IN NEAR FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.  
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate Mr. Montagu stated that in view of the present financial stringency and steps in the direction of reorganisation of the Royal Indian Marine into the Indian Navy would be impracticable in the near future. The whole question of the Empire naval policy and cooperation would be discussed at the Imperial Conference in June.

Vicount Curzon: "Is it the policy of the Government to create an Indian Navy?" Mr. Montagu replied that no steps were being taken in the immediate future but this question would be discussed in June.

## MILITARY OFFICERS IN POLITICAL SERVICE.

### QUESTION OF LOWER PAY RAISED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.  
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

Col. Yate asked why the Government of India in issuing the revised rates of pay for the officers of the Indian Political Department fixed the pay of the military officers, employed in political service at a lower scale than the Indian Civil Servants, performing exactly similar duties.

Mr. Montagu replied that no change had been made in the system, previously enforced under which the same scale of pay was given to the military officers and to the Civil Servants but the latter received personal allowance in addition. The Government adhered to the view that the rates of pay for the civil and military officers of the political department might be fixed properly with reference to the rates they might be expected to draw in the ordinary course in the Civil Service and the Indian Army respectively.

## INDIAN ARMY OFFICER'S REPORT.

### AMENDMENT FOR A TRIBUNAL REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.  
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 13.

In the House of Commons to-day Col. Yate moved an amendment in favour of an independent tribunal which should take up the case of an officer in the Indian Army and make a report for the benefit of the higher officers, who had to consider the case.

Sir R. Sanders, Under-Secretary for War, said that the proposed court would be unsuitable, also unpopular and could not be accepted.

The amendment was rejected by 134 votes to 53.

The Government is reverting to the pre-war system of offering Treasury Bills weekly by tender instead of at fixed rates as has been the case during the past four years.

## RUMOURED BRITISH CASUALTIES.

### WHY WAS DEFENCE FORCE CREATED?

Rumour-mongers had a field day yesterday when fantastic stories were circulated like wild fire about heavy British casualties being sustained in Rhineland.

It was stated that two trainloads of wounded had arrived London via Dover and that large consignments of coffins had been sent to soldiers who had been injured in fighting from Waterloo station. People in far distant centres rang up London Newspaper offices who endeavoured to track the origin of the reports by an official enquiry and private investigation.

Eventually the War Office issued a statement ascribing the myth to a Bolshevik attempt to deter recruiting for the defence force. The Minister for War described as a sheer non-sense the tale that the Defence Force was created to suppress the German rising or to collect the German indemnity.

## INVITATION TO JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE TO VISIT U. S.

### THE EMPEROR'S REGRET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.  
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

Washington.—The Emperor of Japan has sent a letter to President Harding keenly regretting that unavoidable circumstances closely connected with himself at present, prevent the acceptance of the President's invitation that the Crown Prince should visit the United States on the completion of his European tour.

## AMERICA'S YAP MANDATE NOTE.

### BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE REPLIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.  
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

It is understood that Britain and France have replied to America's Yap mandate note. Britain's reply is stated to be of a preliminary nature.

## REPEALING EXCESS PROFITS DUTY IN U. S.

### A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.  
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 13.

Please cancel the New York message issued last night beginning "Bills have been introduced into Congress" and substitute the following:—"Bills have been introduced into the Congress repealing the Excess Profits and other war taxation and substituting one per cent tax on all sales which is estimated to yield six hundred million dollars per year."

## TRIPLE ALLIANCE TO STRIKE ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13, 12.15 p.m.

The Triple Alliance Strike will commence at 10 o'clock on Friday night.

## THE EX-KAISERIN'S DEATH.

### END OF A LIFE OF FEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.  
Recd. 3 a.m., April 13.

With the death of the ex-Kaiserin, there disappears the most pathetic figure of the Hohenzollerns. As a devoted consort, she has remained faithful to the last to the ex-Kaiser and has been failing in health since she joined him in the exile, a prey to the fears of poison, aerial attack and other perils. Her end has been so long expected that in February last the Duchess of Brunswick went to Germany to arrange for her funeral. The ex-Kaiserin finally succumbed to heart attack and it is reported in Boern that she will be buried at Potsdam.

## MR. MAHOMED ALI KHAN.

### APPOINTED COUNSELLOR OF PERSIAN LEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.  
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 13.

Mr. Mohammed Ali Khan has been appointed Counsellor to the Persian Legation.

## ACCIDENT TO GENERAL IRONSIDE.

### REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.  
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 13.

The report of General Ironside's flying accident is not yet officially confirmed in London.

## TAGORE ARRIVING IN SWEDEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.  
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

Stockholm.—The "Svenska Dagblad" states that Mr. Rabindranath Tagore is arriving in Sweden within a week from the United States.

## BURMESE RAILWAY STRIKE.

### SITUATION CULMINATES IN A DEAD-LOCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 12.

A deadlock has been caused and the chances of quick settlement seem to be remote at present owing to men on strike from the Burma Railway refusing to return to work and the Managing Director of the Burma Railway declining to open negotiations until strikers resumed work.

## COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

### BROTHERS' SUCCESS IN DOUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 12.  
Recd. 11.30 a.m., April 13.

In the first round of the doubles in the Covered Courts Championships A. A. Fyzee and A. H. Fyzee beat G. Sherwell and W. Ingram, first-class English doubles pair, 6/3 4/6 6/3 6/0.

## A. A. FYZEE'S SUCCESS IN SINGLES.

In the third round of the Covered Courts Championships at the Queen's Club A. A. Fyzee beat F. Jarvis, a promising scratch English player 8/6 5/7 7/5 8/6. Both the brothers Fyzee are being praised for their promising form, especially their fine forward driving. Criticism is passed, however, that they are wanting in the experience of a volleying game.

## LADIES' SINGLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 11.  
Recd. 11 a.m., April 13.

In the first round of the Ladies' Singles Mrs. Pocock beat Miss Betty, one of the most promising English girls 6/2 6/0.

## LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP!

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 12.  
Received 8.30 p.m. April 13.

The bout between Ernie Rice (Hounslow) and Ben Calliott (Plymouth) for the Light weight Championship of Britain which was contested at the National Sporting Club was a fine display of boxing. Calliott boxed prettily and tried every art to draw his opponent's defence though he merely scored a direct hit. At the beginning of the seventh round Calliott slipped his right to Rice's

## EIGHT PERSONS CONVICTED FOR CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

### REQUEST OF THREE ACCUSED FOR HEAVIER SENTENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 12.

Mr. Dodd I. C. S. Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, passed orders yesterday in the case in which eight persons were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and with criminal trespass into the verandah of the District Court, Lahore. The allegation against them was that on the 30th March, they and others entered the verandah of the District Court while the hearing of the Sadhu Ram Dharama case was going on, made a noise, and did not disperse when ordered by the Magistrate to do so and that, therefore, they had committed offences of criminal trespass and of being members of an unlawful assembly to intimidate the Magistrate.

### A SURPRISING DEMAND!

The Magistrate convicted all the accused under sections 447 and 145 of Indian Penal Code and sentenced them as follows:—Girdhara Singh two months rigorous imprisonment under section 447 I.P.C. and to three months rigorous imprisonment under section 145 I.P.C. Duddi Singh, Sahani Singh, Moha Singh and Hari Singh each of the four to two months' rigorous imprisonment under section 447 I.P.C. and two months rigorous imprisonment under section 145 I.P.C. the sentences to run concurrently in all cases. Ram Singh, Mian Singh, and Gian Singh who are mere boys were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court. On the sentences being pronounced the last three accused protested against being awarded lesser sentences and requested the Magistrate to sentence them also to the same terms of imprisonment to which their companion has been sentenced.

## INSISTENT DEMANDS FOR BURMESE REFORMS.

### RESOLUTIONS BY Y. M. B. ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 12.

The Young Men's Buddhist Association decided at an emergency meeting that no further deputations to England were necessary (two having already gone and returned in connection with the introduction of constitutional reforms for Burma), and that the Association would strongly resent any attempt at delay in granting the reforms demanded by the people.

## GURDWARA BILL.

### DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF SIKH PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 12.

At a meeting of Sikhs held here under the auspices of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, resolutions were passed expressing the opinion that the proposed Gurdwara Bill, as amended, was unsatisfactory and would be unacceptable, unless it was framed on the lines proposed by the Gurdwara Committee, that the Gurdwara Committee would not suggest any names as Commissioners for the Gurdwara Bill so long as Sikh prisoners were not released. A Working Committee was appointed consisting of seven gentlemen to carry on the work connected with the Gurdwara legislation and the situation created by it. All those who were in Government service were requested to continue in the faithful discharge of their duty as time for any other action had not yet arrived.

## MAHATMA BHAGWANDIN.

### BREAKS HIS HUNGER-STRIKE

(From a Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, April 13.

Consequent upon Mahatma Gandhi's request, Mahatma Bhagwandin in Jubbulpore Jail has begun taking food reluctantly.

## THE FATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The weather disturbance caused local rain and snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. There has also been nearly general rain in Malabar; local in Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras with a few falls in Bengal, Orissa, east of Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Berhampore, Sonamug and Dra half an inch; Droch three-quarters; Poona a half; Cochín three-quarters; Trivandrum, Negapatam and Coimbatore a half; Salem two and Kodaikanal one and a half.

Temperature is high over north-west India. Forecast:—Extension of rain into Assam.

At the Ninth Conference of the "Unceasing Serak Mandal" was held at Surra under the presidency of Shastri Keshavram Mataram on the 26th and 27th ultimo. Speeches were delivered by different people approving of the methods adopted by Mandal to make the education free in the Unceasing Brahmin community. The report was put before the people present which showed what Mandal work had done in the past eight years and the balance of about Rs. 12,000 in hand, which was invested in Government papers.

## ADVANCE REPRESSION!

### TOWARDS AJMER.

### NOTICE UNDER SEC. 144.

Mr. Gaurishankar, General Secretary Congress Committee Ajmer, wires under date April 13 that an order under section 144, C. P. C. has been served on Messrs. Gaurishankar Bhargava, Chandrakar Sarda, Nursingdeo Saraswati, Arjunlal Sethi, Yagdur, Mirza Abdul Quadir Beg and Radhakishen, warning and enjoining upon them not to address any meeting or take part in any public assembly, meeting or procession within the limits of the District of Ajmer Merwara, during the next two months.

## DESTRUCTION OF LIQUOR SHOPS AT NA PUR.

### RESULT OF TEMPERANCE PREACHING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 13.

It will be remembered that 30 persons were arrested on the night of the 27th ultimo in connection with wrecking of six liquor shops. Of these 30 persons, 18 were released by police for want of evidence. The remaining 12 were charged by police before Mr. Jacob, First Class Magistrate, who discharged one for want of evidence of identification. The eleven persons are being tried for dacoity. Of the eleven accused three were arrested by Messrs. Irwin, District Magistrate, Deighton, Inspector-General of Police and Armstrong, District Superintendent of Police, one each on the spot.

All the accused pleaded not guilty and state they were caught hold of by police on public roads at different places. Messrs. Irwin, Deighton and Armstrong deposed that they arrested one each on the spot and made over to the police.

Replying to the Court, Mr. Armstrong stated that for some time there has been political temperance movement going on backed by many speeches with a view to reduce Government revenue and this he believed led to rioting and looting of liquor shops and this is the motive for destroying liquor shops.

According to his idea, political temperance movement is the cause for destruction of liquor shops.

"VIOLENT SPEECHES." In cross-examination by Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Armstrong stated that violence was not only advocated in speeches, but many of the speeches were violent in tone. His impression was that Non-Cooperation was the prime cause and anti-drink campaign was secondary.

Mr. Deighton in his cross-examination by Mr. Deshmukh stated that as a result of speeches on temperance, riots broke out. He could not quote any instance that riots had broken out in consequence of temperance preaching. There were temperance societies in England, but there were no riots. In England and as well as here excise was the source of revenue. In England, Government did not take any objection to temperance preaching. Rioting was not the natural consequence of temperance movement.

Replying to the Court Mr. Deighton stated that previous to introduction of Non-Cooperation movement any temperance movement did not lead to riots.

Replying to Mr. Deshmukh, witness stated that in his opinion this particular movement formed a part of the Non-Cooperation movement and it was one of the items included in the Non-Cooperation resolution passed by the Congress. Boycott of British courts did not lead to any riots though it was preached from public platforms.

Charges were framed against accused and the case was adjourned to the 18th.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The market to-day has been fairly active. In the coal section prices ruled steady with Kasta, Surat and Fularabad in particular inquiry. In the jute section transactions were not numerous beyond a line of Clive which was sold by public auction. Cotton shares opened firm but Dunbar closed easier. Indo-Burmah Tin were in strong inquiry with buyers over at Rs. 74. The market will be closed on the 13th and 14th instant on account of the Bengali new year. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjarah 17-8, Burra Dhemo 10-2, Doochda 10, Hurriladih 200, Kasta Centry 6-12, prem, Karampura 17-4, North-West 6-2, Patmohna 12-6, Standard 8-2.

Jute:—Alliance (pref) 85, Badge Budget (pref) 104, Clive 194-8 public auction, Benjamin 4 discount, Howrah 4-4 and 40-12 s. 1, Kankarrah 468 s. 1, Kinnison 945, Lansdowne 320, Lawrence 161 s. 1, Northbrook 60, Nudda 50, Reliance 40-4.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 7-14, Alliance Bank (pref) 89 s. 1, Allahabad Bank (pref) 90, Bengal Telephone 201 s. 1, Bowrah Cotton 940, British India Tobacco 4-6, British India Corporation (def) 15 s. 1, Burmah Finance and Mining 6, Central Provinces Cement 7-12, Cawnpore Sugar 40-12, Calcutta Oil and Cake 10-8, Dunbar Cotton 423, Hatirkool Oil 9-8, Imperial Bank Centry 166-8 prem, Indo-Burmah Tin 7-4, Indian Iron and Steel 60-8, Kalkapur Time 12-8, Karampura Cotton 15-15, Karmadhi 10-12, Madan Theatres 11-1, Pioneer Sugar 34-4, Purnea Rice 5-8, Srenco India 12-8, Thornycroft India Limited 7.

Government Paper 31 per cent was quoted at Rs. 56-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 57-1. War Bonds short loans at 99-4, 1925 at 99-4 and 1928 at 99-10 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and three-fourth pence.

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| Liver solution                 | 1-4-0  | Universal Embrocation                                | 1-0-0  |

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**MAULANA ATAULLAH INTERVIEWED.****"SWARJA COMING IN SEPTEMBER."**

(From our Correspondent)

LAHORE, April 9.

On Maulana Syed Ataullahah being sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment, including 3 months solitary confinement, on the 7th instant, I interviewed him. The Maulana was glad and said he expected release by September when he was confident Sawaraj was coming unquestionably. He asked me to ask all Non-Cooperators on his behalf to carry on the movement undaunted.

**LORD WILLINGDON AT SALEM**

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OFFERS NO WELCOME.

(Associated Press.)

SALEM, April 12.

In his reply to the address of the District Board, Lord Willingdon while appreciating the kindly welcome observed, that he was glad to feel that the members of the local Board, unlike the members of the Salem Municipality, have extended to the head of the Government of Madras that traditional courtesy and welcome which he could truly say after some years of experience he had invariably received except on the present occasion from every public body he had visited officially either in Bombay or in the Madras Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor visited Salem College in the afternoon, and met with a cordial reception. In the course of his reply to the address presented by the staff and pupils, His Excellency complimented the students on their having remained solidly steady without allowing themselves to be carried away by the wild propaganda of Non-Cooperation. His Excellency then proceeded to inspect the new play ground. Here he gathered a crowd to listen to a Non-Cooperation lecture and the moment His Excellency's car was sighted a large number, among whom were students, rushed up to their Excellencies and cheered them up.

**A HEAVY SENTENCE.****SUMMARY OF THE JUDGMENT.**

(From our Correspondent)

AMRITSAR, April 9.

On Friday Mr. Connor, Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, convicted Syed Ataullah under section 124A, sentencing him to three years rigorous imprisonment, including three months solitary confinement. In the course of the judgment the Magistrate had no hesitation in holding that the accused did preach the sermon as reported by prosecuted witnesses as regards the character of language used and the accused's intention. He proceeded the comparison made between the destruction of infants by Pharaoh and the system of education introduced by Government are obviously calculated to create hatred of the Government. His statements that the money that had been subscribed by the Anjuman for the war fund had been used for buying bullets to kill their brothers with and for the desecration of the holy places are instances of the deliberate misrepresentation and falsehood. This man preached under the cloak of religion from the pulpit in order to excite hatred and disaffection towards Government.

**NO JUSTIFICATION FOR FALSEHOOD.**

Similarly he appealed to a Mohammedan audience, who regard a woman's honour above all else, and made the false statement that Indian girls are being demoralised so that their issues may be slaves and he asserts that Mohammedan women were served out to sepoys for immoral purposes. The more ignorant of his audience would not but regard such a statement as a proof of the greatest infamy on the part of Government, and speaking as he did in the form of a sermon he cannot claim that exaggeration is excusable or falsehood justified.

His remarks about the police are an obvious attempt to excite disaffection in their minds and this is shown by what the head-constable Gulamohudin himself felt. His attempt to show that Government is trying to extirpate the Indians by every possible means i. e., by enlistment to be killed, by massacre in Jalianwalla Bagh, by imprisonment and hanging under martial law, by depriving them of their money, is clearly a base misrepresentation made to create hatred and disaffection towards the Government.

**MR. GANDHI AND MOSES COMPARED**

It is unnecessary to comment on the close comparison he makes between Mr. Gandhi and Moses and the indecent sign with which he exultantly emphasised the manner in which Mr. Gandhi is harassing the Government. The point to bear in mind is that Moses overthrew the kingdom of Pharaoh. The reference to Moses killing an Egyptian and to the red color are clearly an incitement to bloodshed, and like other portions of his sermon, are aimed against the present Government of their country. His hope that the English may suffer a defeat similar to that of Germans and the curse "Aghraqua," "Al-I-Firoona" which he says will be uttered when they leave the shores of India, are typical of the kind of hatred and disaffection he was trying to create in the minds of the audience.

The Magistrate concludes, "It would not have been a matter of surprise if any of the congregation, after hearing the accused's sermon had come out and assaulted the first Englishman he met on the street."

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**SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920**

|                                                           |                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS</b>                        | Rs. 1,03,00,000                              |
| <b>FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE</b>                           |                                              |
| I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks                       | Rs. 1,83,00,000                              |
| II. Investments in Treasury Bill Govt. Bonds etc.         | 2,34,00,000                                  |
| III. Loans to Individuals & ..                            | 7,21,00,000                                  |
| IV. Bank Premises ..                                      | 35,00,000                                    |
| <b>TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS</b>                         | <b>Rs. 11,73,00,000</b>                      |
| Leaving a surplus of ..                                   | Rs. 70,00,000                                |
| Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders .. | 50,00,000                                    |
| <b>GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF</b>                | <b>Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES.</b> |

**S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,**  
Managing Director

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SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/6 2/8 each  
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- (6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
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